A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877. NO. 5.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS,.....Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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" six months..... 2 00
" three months..... 1 00

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Dealer in all kinds of

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And entirely free from flies and dirt, by an expert hand at the business, in a superior manner. Sausage Meat is a splendid thing for farmers in the busy season, as it is easy to cook and always ready. Very handy for lunch. Try it. my23-3m

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FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

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This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

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EVERY STYLE OF PICTURE

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Executed in a Superior Manner

And at Satisfactory Prices!

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je8-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

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AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

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JEWELRY STORE,

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A Selected Stock of Sheet Music,

Instruction Books, Music Folios, Best Strings, Guitars, etc., always on hand at San Francisco prices.

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Ladies' Hair Dresser.

Switches, Puffs and Curls Made to Order.

Combings made into Switches, and all work guaranteed. Ladies' Shampooing done. Stamping done on Short Notice.

☞ Mrs. E. Davidson has the Agency of the Celebrated DR. WARNER CORSET.

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T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. jeldw

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot on Court St.

near the Court House; also, TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Third St., opposite the Advent Church.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.

Apply to WM. SAUNDERS, "Democrat" Office, or to
jy5dlm **W. A. HENRY, Sacramento.**

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Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns. no19w

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Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. jeldw

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HOLMES & WILSON,

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Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. je7w*

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office at Court House, Woodland, jeldw

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. jeldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. jeldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office, over Bank of Woodland; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. jeldw

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

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A. C. KEAN,

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Of Yolo County. Office at the Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

R. H. BEAMER,

COUNTY ASSESSOR OF YOLO COUNTY.

Office in Court House,

Woodland, - - - - - - Cal

jeldw

PACIFIC SALOON,

CHRIS. SIEBER, PROPRIETOR.

The best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Opposite the College, Main St., Woodland. je1-dw

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HAYMOND & COGGINS,

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. my3w

JOHN A. BROWN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY,

Is prepared to do surveying in any part of the county.

Office in the Court House, Woodland. jeldw

DR. HENRY M. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. je22w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Adjoining Bank Exchange, Main street, Woodland, Cal. je21w

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. je10w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. je8w

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

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New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

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THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

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BEFORE IN SACRAMENTO, AND

VALUABLE PRESENTS!

Given to purchasers besides, at the

C. O. D. Grocery, No. 236 K St.,

SACRAMENTO, bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH TEA KETTLE.

Only call and you will be convinced that we mean what we say. Our motto is, "Small profits, quick sales and prompt returns. Pay for what you get, and be sure you get what you pay for."

SEAWARD & WILLIAMSON.

au30-w3m

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OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET

Near Capital Hotel. jy26w

A. N. DICK,

DENTIST,

Opposite College, Main St.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LAUGHING GAS GIVEN! au29td

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers,

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine* which long outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine*, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

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Notices of the Press.

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Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston.

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"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is *the* authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate $5.25 per vol., freight at the expense of purchaser.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, no14dw New York.

L. MACHEFERT,

JEWELRY STORE,

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, - - - - - - Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. jeldw

THE CONTEST FOR MARE ISLAND.

Yesterday's *Call* contained the following concerning the question of title to the Mare Island territory: "A vigorous effort is in progress to prove the title of the Government to Mare Island defective. Testimony is now being taken in behalf of the plaintiffs which gives, at least, a coloring to their claim as it stands, unrebutted. Mrs. Lucy Ann Gressom deposes that she is a resident of Mendocino Township, Sonoma county, and that she is sixty-two years old; that she came to California in 1846, and has continually resided here since that time; that her husband at that time was William Bryant; that after living a short time at San Rafael her husband purchased Mare Island from Victor Castro for $800, and received a deed which was duly recorded; that the deed and its record have been lost or destroyed; her husband purchased it in 1847, and moved on the Island, remaining there five or six months; that in 1848 her husband sold the Island to Maj. Stephen Cooper, who had possession when she and her husband moved away, and remained in possession of the same. David Loug remembers to have seen the deed made by Victor Castro to Bryant for the ownership of the Island. Dr. T. M. Leavenworth, Alcalde of San Francisco from the middle of 1847 to August 1849, swears that the deed was acknowledged by him. W. F. Swasey saw the deed of conveyance from Castro to Bryant; and another evidence of the general tenor of that here adduced has been collected to substantiate Bryant's ownership of the Island. A question in the controversy will doubtless be, as to how Castro obtained his title, and under what tenure he held the Island. This point will come out during the progress of the litigation."

DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The *Examiner* says: "Mr. Hayes, in his message, refers to the debt of the District of Columbia which amounts to the neat little sum of something over twenty-three and a quarter millions of dollars. Mr. Hayes asks Congress to make provision for the liquidation of the greater portion of this sum, as it presses too enormously on the citizens of the District. These enormous liabilities form an average specimen of the way of the Radical when he has a chance to follow the dictates of his true inwardness. Under the pretense of improving Washington, "Boss" Shepherd and his associates piled up this mountain of debt as a lasting memorial of the ability of the Radicals in the stealing line, and from all appearances it is likely to prove very enduring evidence of their skill in that direction. Speaking of Shepherd and the infamies connected with his name, it was amusing to note that when the carpet-bagger Patterson was seeking concealment from the officers who had a warrant for his arrest that he sought and found an asylum with Shepherd. How natural is it for such fellows to hide together when police officers are hunting around for criminals.

PLAIN TALK.

In his introductory, the editor of the Butte County *Register* says: "When men under solemn pledges, in the interest of the people, are elevated to positions of trust, or honor, and fail to keep those pledges, we will call things by their right name and say they have *lied;* when they misappropriate the public funds, we call it *stealing.* If such a course offends any of our patrons, while we may regret the circumstance, we shall have no apologies to offer. That we can conduct the publication of the *Register* without giving offense to some one, is not to be looked for—nor, in fact, is it to be desired. There is no position to us less desirable than being classified with the kind of men who never offend any one. At all times our columns shall be open for the discussion of any subject in which the people have an interest, but no private malice can be gratified through the medium of our paper."

THE Philadelphia *Enquirer*, Radical, says: "The carpet-baggers have ceased to rob whites and blacks alike, or to stir up strife and cause bloodshed among them; the massacres are no longer recorded; the "bloody shirt" has ceased to wave, and the "outrage" mills are all closed; the Southern people, white and black, are working instead of fighting together; they are gathering crops of unexampled fullness, and are prospering exceedingly.

AMERICA, says the *Bee*, is at present supplying England with a new line of goods. This time it is not cotton, nor butter, nor arms, nor beef. It happens to be horses. There is a demand for them in that country for their own use and for selling to the combatants in the present war greater than the supply, and consequently she has to fall back on this country. The demand is increasing every day and the trade has so far proved very profitable to the American shippers.

BY our Legislative Letter it will be noticed that our Senator, Hon. John Lambert, has already made his mark in a bout with Hon. Creed Haymond.

THE TWO RACES IN THE SOUTH.

Says the *Examiner:* B. J. Edwards, a black man from North Carolina, has written an encouraging report to the organ of his race, the Washington *People's Advocate.* He writes with no little good sense and gives his people the doubly excellent advice to let politics and politicians alone for several years and to devote themselves to their educational and material interests, while he urges upon them not to seek such education as Oberlin College and Harvard University dispense, but such as can be obtained in the common and high schools, which will qualify them for intelligent action in the ordinary pursuits of life. He says: "The colored man cannot calculate figures; he cannot keep his account, consequently he is a facile victim in the hands of cheats and swindlers. Give him a good common school education, and then place in his hands a hoe, the trowel, the jack-plane, or any other implement, and, through the combined exertion of his brain and muscle, he will achieve a creditable success." The views and hopes thus expressed are those of all sensible and good men everywhere. Mr. Edwards, who may be regarded as a decidedly leading representative of his race, bears witness that the whites in North Carolina, far from giving evidence of any design against the liberties of the colored man, evince an earnest desire to promote his welfare and elevate him to a higher plane of citizenship. He further says that the whites seem to realize forcibly the important truth that their interests are inseparably interwoven with those of the blacks and that the education and advancement of the latter are conditions upon which their own prosperity depends. The Buffalo *Courier* thinks that all this is very encouraging; especially as the statements are made by a colored man.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

News comes from Washington, says the *Daily Exchange*, to the effect that the movement to sell the Palace Hotel to the government for the uses of a Post Office, Federal Courts, Custom House, etc., etc., has already taken shape. About ten days ago the *Exchange* announced such negotiations would soon follow the introduction by Davis of the new Post Office bill, but we hardly looked for it so soon. The position will no doubt meet with opposition, chiefly we presume because it will be thought there is a job in it, but we are of the opinion that if the government can get the building for anything like a reasonable figure it would not be a bad plan. The Palace is superbly built—fully as well built as any public building anywhere. It is conveniently located and is amply large and commodious for the purpose. In design it is peculiarly adapted to Government wants, and for a comparatively small sum, perhaps not over $250,000, it could be arranged for all official purposes. The plan to sell it we understand, comes from three quarters—Mr. Sharon, the nominal owner, the Hibernia Bank people and Flood & O'Brien, with whom heavy mortgages are lodged. It is also understood that the ground, building and everything about the structure can be bought for less than $5,000,000.

THE Charleston *News* says: On the 24th of May last the people of South Carolina united in heartfelt thanks to God for their delivery from corrupt and malignant oppression. Since that time our causes of thankfulness have been multiplied an hundred fold, and in view of the complete rehabilitation of the State in her rights and privileges, as a member of the great sisterhood of States, it is fit and proper that our thanks for the blessings which have been showered upon loved Carolina should ascend to the Throne of Grace, mingled with words of the profoundest gratitude for the return of peace and good fellowship to our common country.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

An earnest movement, says the *Call*, is being made by the friends of temperance in this city to revive an interest in the cause. It is not proposed to conduct proceedings on the "crusading" principle, but to adopt the plan so effectively used by Mr. Murphy, now holding temperance revival meetings in Indiana. He appeals not to the passions but to the sentiment of his hearers, and by the arguments of persuasion gathers thousands of people into the fold.

IF there be any lack of piety among the English people it is not for the want of religious opportunities. The Episcopal Church alone has 16,000 religious edifices, including 30 cathedrals; 100,000 glebe houses, 31 Episcopal palaces, 100,000 acres of land and an annual income of $36,000,000.

WE are more than glad to learn that our friend E. J. Haight has received the appointment as Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly. He is well worthy of the position, being wholly capable, honest to a thought, and a consistent Democrat. We congratulate him upon his success.

The Yolo *Mail* is again announced by its proprietor to be for sale.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.

Turks Claim Important Victories.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An Adrianople dispatch says, A report has reached here that the Turks have captured Elena with 5,000 prisoners.

A dispatch from Pera says Suleiman has captured Elena with six cannon. He hopes to capture Tirnova shortly.

The Proroguing of the Chamber of Deputies Threatened.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—It is reported in parliamentary circles that the Government contemplated proroguing the Chamber of Deputies and forcing a dissolution of the Ministry, should the Chamber not vote the budget to-morrow.

The Indian Outbreak in Dakota.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Fourth Cavalry from Indian Territory, and Twentieth Infantry, from Dakota, are the regiments which have been ordered to Texas for service on the Rio Grande. Their places are supplied by other troops, which will be recruited up to their full regimental strength, and will materially strengthen the forces along the border. Orders have also been issued for companies J, E, L and M, of the Seventh Cavalry, numbering 184 men, to move immediately from Fort Lincoln to Deadwood, which Indians are reported to have completely invested. The infantry at Standing Rock will join these forces and commands from Forts Suelling and Sisseton are also to participate in the march. Thirty-two wagons accompany the expedition. The start will be made to-day or to-morrow, some preparations being necessary in view of the severe weather and bad roads. The forces of the Indians is reported at 500, and they are said to have committed some depredations. Officers here believe the accounts exaggerated and that there will be no serious encounter.

Case of Senator Patterson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Judge Humphreys delived his opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of Senator Patterson. He denied the power of South Carolina to vacate Senator Patterson's commission, which must continue until constitutionaliy revoked in pursuance of organized authority. It could not be said that Senator Patterson was a fugitive from justice, as he was here in the discharge of official duties, like all other members of Congress. And besides, he had acted in the capacity of Senator years before the present indictment was brought against him in the South Carolina Courts.

The Mexican Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Ord, commander of the forces in Texas, was before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day. He stated that the Mexican people and authorities on the lower Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders, and intimated that his present force was quste inadequate to guard the frontier, and pursue and punish the raiders, as his orders required him to do.

The Turks Gain a Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Turkish capture of Elena is confirmed. Eleven guns, twenty ammunition wagons and three thousand provisors were taken: Russian loss, 3000. This victory strengthens the Turks and removes the danger of an attack on Bogitzo Pass, and on Suleim Pasha's army.

Austria is opposed to Servia participating in the war.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Welch, Minister of the Interior, has declared that no coup is intended, and that the Government would respect the law, Constitution and Republic.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6.—The Mayor will tender a reception to Minister Welch on his arrival.

Organization Completed.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 6.—The Legislature is completely organized. The speech of Speaker Berry is not liked. The Democratic caucus on the nomination of Senator is set for Thursday evening.

The House decides not to have a Chaplain.

Election in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Dec 6.—Returns indicate the adoption of the new Constitution and the Homestead Act by twenty thousand majority. Atlanta remains the Capitol of the State.

Another Failure.

CHICAGO, Dec 6.—The German National Bank goes into liquidation.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

VIRGINIA CITY, Dec 6.—Judgment has been rendered for twelve thousand dollars taxes against the Bonanza mines.

Income Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Harrison of Illinois has introduced a bill to tax incomes over one thousand dollars on a graduated scale, the larger the income the greater the tax.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The prospects of a Congressional recess causes Democratic members to be absent in large numbers. There is a probability that the House will order a new election in Colorado.

Eustis will pair with Sharon when seated.

Mutual friends will endeavor to heal the breach between Hays and Conkling.

His Silver Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ewing says Hayes' silver ideas are Wall street all over, and predicts a passage of the bill ever Hayes' veto.

Patterson.

Massachusetts wants Patterson to lecture on the President's policy.

A new Democratic paper called the Washington *Post* has been started.

There is a movement on foot here to induce the Government to buy the Palace Hotel at San Francisco for a post office, hospitals, courts and military headquarters.

Blaine has fully recovered.

The Turks Assuming the Aggressive.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Turkish division from Sarna-Suner crossed the Lom and took Popkol, and is now marching in the direction of Veroosa.

Call for Redemption of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The fifty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of '65, consols of '65, is issued, and the Secretary gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the Treasury in Washington on and after the 6th of March, 1878, and that interest will ceass on that day.

Plans of the Silver Men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A *Times* Washington special says: The silver monomaniacs in the House are now expressing a determination to attach the Silver bill to the Appropriation bill, and thus force it to action in the Senate. The scheme is a bold one, and can only succeed by the persistant action of two-thirds of the House. It is first necessary to change the rules, which has always been difficult, and the Silver bill would then be open to discussion. This would lose it many votes. A prominent western man who voted for the bill when it passed, and expressed himself afterwards as earnestly opposed to some features of it was asked: Why, then, did you vote for the bill? He explained that his people at home demanded the remonetization of silver. They did not discriminate between methods nor foresee the results. He could not explain his views before voting, and to vote against the bill and explain afterwards was to subject himself at home to the charge of deserting and apologizing, and nothing he could then say would be accepted. A Chicago Congressman said he would be burned in effigy if he did not vote for the bill, which he did, although personally opposed to it.

Saloon Keepers Arrested.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The police made three hundred arrests of saloon keepers for violating the law last night.

An Anniversary.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of this town was celebrated yesterday.

Banks—Black Hills—Bowles.

CHICAGO. Dec. 7.—Two other National Banks and a Savings Bank are in danger of closing.

More troops have left for the Black Hills.

Bowles is sinking fast.

U. S. Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—J. L. Pool, of Salinas has been appointed U. S. Marshal for California.

The House Committee will report adversely on the bill for a National University for women.

The Silver Bill—Hayes—Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Indications favor the passage of the Silver Bill by the Senate.

The President has renominated names for the New York offices. This surprises the Senate and the probability is all will be returned.

General Ord before the House Committee says he thinks Mexico wants amicable relations.

War News is Brief.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Russians admit the capture of Elena, the Russians retreating on Tirnova.

Snow at Erzeroum is three feet deep.

Servia is preparing for war.

The internal affairs of Turkey are in confusion.

MacMahon and France.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—MacMahon succumbs and the Ministry has resigned.

Duffeure will form a new Ministry from the Left Center.

MacMahon agreed to the bills restoring the power to declare a stage of siege, and modifying the press laws, and sent a message to the Chamber guaranteeing no capricious dissolution thereof.

The Basque Troubles in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Paris dispatch states that the difficulties of the Spanish Government with the Basque municipalities continue. The municipality of San Bastian has resigned and it is believed that all the municipalities of the chief towns will follow its example when they are ordered by the Government to prepare lists of those liable to conscription and taxation.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope experienced temporary relief, especially in the morning, but every attempt he makes to assume a sitting posture produces a collapse.

Servians Cross the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Servians crossed the frontier at Yavor and erected fortifications on Ottoman territory.

Mehemet Ali has confided to Baker Pasha the command of the division.

Confiscating Horses.

The Turkish Government has impressed the street car horses for the army.

Russian Losses at Mariana and Elena.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Russian official dispatch dated at Bogot says that the battles of Mariana and Elena on the 4th instant were more unfortunate for the Russians than was at first represented. Fifty officers and 1,800 men were killed and wounded, and eleven guns captured. The operations on the 6th were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men, from Sivteritza to Bebroova. The Turkish left confronting Jakowitza numbers 3,000 men.

The New York Appointments—Conkling vs. the President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The *Journal's* Washington correspondent says that Patterson's interview with the President only widened the breach. It is now believed that Conkling's struggle for the control of the New York appointments will occur after the holidays. Mr. Conkling has a positive promise from six Democratic Senators that they will vote with him against confirming the President's nominations.

Servia—Russian Losses.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The rumor that the Servians are crossing into Turkey is unfounded.

The Russian losses since the commencement of the war is 175,000.

Uneasiness in England.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An uneasy feeling is prevalent in England lest a settlement of the eastern question unfavorable to England may be forced upon her by the three Emperors' alliance.

Poor France.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The utmost confusion and undecision reigns in all political circles.

Fight With Indians.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—A special from San Antonio reports an engagement between Col. Young's command and a party of Mescalero Indians on Mexican soil. The Indians were defeated and their camp captured.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

LOVE AND FOLLY.

FROM LA FONTAINE.

Love's worshipers alone can know
The thousand mysteries that are his.
His blazing torch, his twanging bow,
His blooming age are mysteries.
A charming science—but the day
Were all too short to con it o'er;
So take of me this little lay,
A sample of its boundless lore.

As once beneath the fragrant shade
Of myrtles fresh in Heaven's pure air,
The children of Love and Folly played—
A quarrel rose betwixt the pair.
Love said the gods should do him right,
But Folly vowed to do it then,
And struck him o'er the orbs of sight,
So hard he never saw again.

His lovely mother's grief was deep,
She called for vengeance on the deed;
A beauty does not vainly weep,
Nor coldly does a mother plead.
A shade came o'er the eternal bliss
That fills the dwellers of the skies;
Even stony-hearted Nemesis
And Rhadamanthus wiped his eyes.

"Behold," she said, "this lovely boy,"
While streamed afresh her graceful tears,
"Immortal, yet shut out from joy
And sunshine all his future years.
The child can never take, you see,
A single step without a staff—
The hardest punishment would be
Too lenient for the crime by half."

All said that Love had suffered wrong,
And well that wrong should be repaid;
Then weighed the public interest long
And long the party's interest weighed.
And thus decreed the court above:
Since Love is blind from Folly's blow,
Let Folly be the guide of Love,
Where'er the boy may choose to go.
—*W. C. Bryant.*

WHITE DEVIL.

One night in June, ten years ago, the sentinel pacing up and down before the gates of Fort Defiance, up in the northeastern part of Arizona, suddenly heard the hoof-beat of a horse.

"Halt! Who comes there?" rang out the challenge, but there was no answer.

It was a starlight night, Two or three hundred feet away the sentinel caught sight of a white horse approaching him at a brisk walk. When he could see the horse he could also see that it had no rider. Droves of wild horses and still wilder mustangs were frequently seen from the fort, and the sentinel was rather pleased that one of them was being led by curiosity to approach the gate.

The horse grew whiter and larger as he came nearer, and when he halted he was not over ten feet from the guard. He was tall and powerfully built, mane hanging almost to his knees, and tail sweeping the ground, and he was as white as snow. Head up, ears pointed forward, and eyes opened to their widest extent, the wild horse stood for a long minute and looked into the soldier's face. His nostrils dilated, his tail moved this way and that, and the muscles in his powerful chest and legs stood out in bold relief. The soldier's surprise and admiration were so great that he stood like a statue, musket on his shoulder, and his mind almost doubting what his eyes saw.

Suddenly and without an instant's warning, the horse sprung forward to the attack. Catching the sentinel by the shoulder with his teeth, he raised him clear off the ground, and shook him right and left as if he were an empty grain bag, and then hurled him with terrible force. The yell of pain and alarm uttered by the sentinel had scarcely died away before the relief came hurrying out. They found him lying in a heap beside the stockade, unconscious, and his uniform in tatters. There was no enemy in sight—not even a wolf skulked away through the darkness. A general alarm was sounded, the drum beat to arms, and for a quarter of an hour the excitement was intense, everyone believing that a large force of Indians was on the point of making an assault.

When the sentinel recovered his senses and related his adventure, no one would believe his story until a sergeant had examined the earth and discovered the hoof-prints of the horse. It was, however, such a singular adventure that no one felt easy until morning came. Then the trail of the white horse could be followed far out on the prairie; and soon after sunrise the horse himself was discovered bearing down on the fort from the direction of the mountain range three miles away. As the word went round, every man turned out to catch sight of the animal about which so much had been said. He came forward at a sweeping trot, head up, tail streaming far behind, and his knee-action perfect, as though he had been trained on the course for years. He swerved neither to the right nor left, and never halted until he was within pistol shot of the crowd at the stockade.

The sentinel had not exaggerated in his statements. The color was snow-white, and such strength and symmetry no one had ever before seen in a horse. The ears were pointed, the eyes as bright as stars, and the sun glistened on his hide as if it had been varnished. For two or three minutes not a word was spoken by any man, and the horse did not move a foot. Then a scout and hunter, who had come into the fort about half an hour before, said to the commander:

"Why, that's the hoss known among us and the Injuns as 'White Devil!' I've seen him four or five times, and I've heard of him at least once a week for the last five years. He's the ugliest, slyest, and most treacherous beast standing on four legs."

The scout related that the horse before them came to his notice about five years before, when the Indians made several attempts to capture him. He was singled out from the drove and pursued for several days, and in despair of securing him, one of the red men sought to kill him, so that no one else should secure the prize. The horse was only wounded by the bullet that was meant to take his life. He at once separated himself from the drove and followed his pursuers like a shadow. He dashed into their camps at night, attacked their ponies when he found them grazing, and had on several occasions attacked lone Indians and quickly killed or disabled them.

"I'll give two hundred dollars to the man who captures that horse for me!" said the commander, as he noted every fine point about the majestic animal.

"You might just as well offer ten thousand," replied the scout. "That ere horse can pace, trot, and gallop, and thar isn't a wolf in the hull Sierra range which can smell of his heels. I'd as quick take the job of clearing out all the reds in Arizona as of catchin' the White Devil. See that fore foot go up! See them ears lay back! He'll charge the hull crowd in less'n a minute!"

Before a word of warning could be spoken the horse made a dash upon the men, screaming out as a troop horse does when badly wounded in battle. The soldiers rushed for the gate. One of the hindermost was a private named O'Meary, who was caught up by the horse and borne away with the swiftness of the wind. The horse had a firm grip of clothing and flesh, and keeping his head well up he swept over the prairie with the soldier held almost perpendicularly before him. He was out of range before anybody could pick up a gun. There was a dozen or fifteen horses at the post, and in five minutes as many men had mounted them and were galloping away in pursuit.

White Devil and his victim had disappeared over a swell about a mile from the fort. As the horsemen reached the crest they found the dead body of their companion on the grass, bitten and stamped and kneaded to a bloody mass. The horse stood facing them, forty rods away, as if he had waited for them to come up. As the remains were being conveyed to the fort several hunters came in, and in a short time a force of twenty mounted men left the gates to try and effect the capture of the vicious animal. The men had lassoes, hobbles and ropes and the instructions were to drive the horse from the neighborhood if he could not be captured. He stood on the ridge and looked down upon the band as it left the fort. The four lasso-throwers rode directly at him, while the rest of the men separated and rode to cut off retreat by way of the mountain.

When the first horseman was within a hundred feet, White Devil, who had been standing like a block of stone, threw up his head and started off at a sharp trot. Ten rods beyond the first ridge was a second, with a little green valley between. Ridges and valleys ran straight away to the west for twenty miles, and as the horse headed that way one of the hunters said:

"The beast is in for a long race. He will go down to the end of the valley, turn to the left, and before noon he will be back here, returning on the fort side of this ridge. The rest of you drop out in squads here and there, and race him as he comes back. Let three or four men halt right here to give him a last push."

The wild horse courted pursuit. Half a mile away he was racing up and down, throwing his heels in the air, snorting and pawing the sod in his impatience to be off. With a whoop and a yell, three lasso-throwers started in pursuit. They were almost near enough for a throw when the horse headed away at a trot. They could not gain an inch, though they had three of the best mustangs in the Territory, and the animals were pushed to the top of their speed. Head up, mane rolling back over his shoulders like a wave of foam, and his massive tail streaming out like a flag, the White Devil lifted his feet and put them down as steadily as clockwork. While they were doing their best, they could see that he was not using all his power. They kept up a continual yelling for the first five miles, hoping to break his pace, but neither shouts nor the reports of rifles lost him a step.

In seventy minutes the White Devil was at the end of the valley, fresh as a daisy, while the mustangs, half a mile behind, were reeking and blown. He waited for them to come up, and then turned to the left, struck a pace, and swept away at such a gait that he was soon out of sight. Ten miles to the east was the first squad of men. They sighted him a mile away, and were all ready for a pursuit. Coming straight ahead, with the grass almost smoking under his feet, the wild charger passed them not more than a hundred feet away. He laid back his ears at their yell, but went straight ahead at his thundering pace. In ten minutes the men could hardly see him. A second and a third squad were treated in the same manner, and as the last one was reached White Devil changed his pace to a gallop, threw up his heels, and headed for the range. He was soon out of sight, and the chase was abandoned.

At daylight next morning the strange horse looked down from the ridge again, and by and by walked down to within pistol shot of the fort. A band of sixty friendly Indians, out on a hunt, had halted at the fort the night previous, and they were anxious to organize a new chase. More than eighty well-mounted pursuers were ready soon after breakfast. Some rode to cut off retreat to the range, and others galloped down the valley. An hour after they were out of sight the main body made a dash for the horse, which had been grazing for the last half hour. He took the valley as before, and men dropped out at every mile to push him as he returned.

White Devil was pushed faster than before, but he would neither break his trot nor let a horseman get within a hundred feet of him. The Indians who had gone on ahead were expecting him to turn to the left, as before, but the wild horse kept straight ahead as he reached the mouth of the valley. He ran out on the prairie for twenty miles, tiring out every horse in pursuit, and then wheeled and returned over his route of the previous day. Men were waiting for him, but he scarcely appeared before he was out of sight. He was pacing and trotting by turns, and not until he reached the end of that eighty-mile chase did he break into a run. When near the fort he crossed the ridge, shook off the last pursuer, and entered a dark canyon in the mountains. The Indians traced him until the canyon split into two or three rocky defiles, and then they camped down, with the determination to wait till hunger and thirst should drive the fugitive out. Darkness came, midnight came, and the watchers had heard nothing.

With the soft tread of a wolf, almost, a foe stole upon the Indians sleeping under the walls of the fort. Step! step! step! and a white object stood within ten feet of the first sleeper and peered this way and that. It was White Devil! The red men were still waiting in the dark canyon, but the horse had emerged from the range by some defile known and used before.

The sentinel at the gate heard a shrill neigh, saw the smouldering brands of the dying camp-fires flung high in the air, and the next moment the Indians were yelling and screaming in affright. Back and forth charged the horse, striking, kicking, and uttering wild neighs, and he did not disappear until the roll of the drum called the soldiers to arms.

The Indians had suffered such damages that they were determined to kill the strange tormentor as soon as daylight came, though his life had heretofore been held sacred. He was heard racing up and down while night lasted, and when morning broke he was in plain sight. The Indian heart almost relented at sight of the strong limbs, milk-white coat, and silver eyes, but White Devil dared them to the attack by prancing up and down and flinging his heels about.

Separating into squads of ten, the red men rode out on the prairie. White Devil stood still, ears flat to his head, lip down, and one forefoot raised a little. When three of the squads were within pistol shot they halted, and thirty rifles covered the brave, lone horse. While they were thus held he gathered his feet like a cat and dashed at the nearest horseman. A roar of rifles and a shower of bullets stopped him. Struck by a score of balls, he halted, reared up, shook his beautiful head in agony of pain, and fell and died without a groan. The Indians gathered around but they did not exult. As they stroked his glossy neck and sleek sides they said to one another: "He was brave! We will paint his picture on our war shields, and the body shall be buried from the wolves!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

Died on the Stand.

A BANK CASHIER DROPS DEAD WHILE GIVING EVIDENCE.

The community of Lewiston in Juniata county, in this State, were greatly shocked at the tragic ending of a somewhat notorious robbery case which occurred there a short time ago.

Jerome Hetrick kept a store in the little town of Mexico, in Juniata county, and was respected far and near. He was successful in business and kind to the poor. Modest to a fault, his tongue never wagged against any man. Whenever anything was in dispute Jerome Hetrick settled it. Twice was he elected to the Assembly without solicitation on his part. The last time in 1874, when William A. Wallace was elected United States Senator. The members will recollect the bashful, red-cheeked member from Juniata who sat far back on the Democratic side. His word was his bond. When pressure and influence was needed on many members to make them stand up to their plain duty, or even solemn promises, there was no need to meddle with Jerome Hetrick. He was just as true as true could be, and he left the Assembly as an example of the upright and conscientious legislator.

It seems that some time ago a robbery occurred in the Bank of Mexico, in which Hetrick was a director, and in which his brother-in-law acted as cashier. One morning the safe was found open and over six thousand dollars in cash missing. Mr. Bomberger, the banker of Harrisburg, who was a creditor of the bank, and a relation of one the book-keepers in the bank, was telegraphed for, and went immediately to Lewiston. After a careful observation he gave it as his deliberate opinion that some of the young men connected with the bank knew of the robbery and had furnished the combination by which the safe was opened. Mr. Hetrick was terribly shocked at this plain assertion of what he considered almost an impossibility. He worried night and day about it, and called the bank clerks in one by one and appealed to them to clear the matter up. It was more than they could stand. The guilty one acknowledged his culpability, and, under the promise from Hetrick that the bank would not prosecute him, promised to return every dollar of the money.

In the meantime the bank officers offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the money, and one of the officers, taking the hint from Bomberger, placed all the clerks under surveillance and was pressing close on the weak courage of the pilferer. When the money was returned through Hetrick the matter subsided for a while, but the people lost confidence in the bank. Unless the mystery could be cleared up it would lose all its business, and the directors thought it better to let the detective officer sue for his reward and thus bring the matter up for judicial examination. Suit was, therefore, brought for the reward, which the bank, by arrangement, resisted, and of course, Jerome Hetrick had to take the stand. It was the brother of his wife, who, like the wife of Brutus, was "dear to him as the ruby drops that visit this sad heart," and if any one ever pitied a sensitive nature here was a scene in which their feelings might find full sway. He looked the picture of misery, and faltered as he spoke. Every one knew he would tell the exact truth, and he knew what he spoke would consign his relative to a prison cell. The noon adjournment came before he had answered many questions. Hetrick did not leave the court room; he was too miserable to partake of any refreshment, and when the court again assembled and he was called, a death-like silence pervaded the court room, and all eyes were turned toward him. He rose slowly from the side of one of his friends and attempted to take a step toward the witness stand, but his limbs seemed paralyzed, he straightened himself as if making great exertion to move forward, his friend rose with him as if to support the quivering form, when Hetriek's jaw fell with a gurgle and he sank back lifeless in the arms of his friend, stone dead. There seemed to be almost an expectation that there would be some tragic end to this affair, and, sure enough, it came. No other man in the Juniata Valley could have died in this manner and be thus regretted, and those who have served with him in the Legislature will feel that his untimely taking off has been an irreparable loss.—*Pittsburg Post.*

STANDING IN MOLTEN BRASS.—The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "An accident occurred at the brass foundry of Hoglen & Pease, yesterday afternoon, that nearly proved serious. A brass mould, the largest ever made by the firm, was being cast. It was to weigh 300 pounds, and the metal had been melted in five furnaces and taken out in as many crucibles to fill the casting. About ten men were employed in the operation, and in the midst of it one crucible full of the molten metal fell to the floor, the tongs that held it having melted. The metal ran all over the floor, and in the excitement two other crucibles partly filled were also overturned. John Hogan, one of the men, held another, which he clung to manfully, while standing with the escaped metal running about his feet. He called for assistance, and a quantity of water was dashed on his feet, saving him from the terrible burning which must have ensued in another instant. His feet were considerably burned as it was. The other men escaped with a few slight burns."

A SERVANT who prided himself on living in a "genteel" family defined it, on being questioned, as "one where they keep a carriage, have three or four kinds of wine, and never pay a bill the first time it's called for."

The Moons of Mars.

We might at first conclude that the inhabitants of Mars, if such there be, would witness the extraordinary sight of two brilliant moons passing each other in the heavens above them, but a little further reflection will show that to all intents and purposes Mars has but one practical moon, and that as far as light reflecting is concerned the outer one is a most useless attendant. The inner moon being fifteen miles in diameter and 3,500 miles away, would from the surface of Mars subtend an arc of 23 minutes, which would give it an apparent size of about three-quartars of our moon.

Now the outer one being but eleven miles in diameter and 12,000 miles away, would subtend but 3 minutes of arc, and as the naked eye, that is, the human eye of this earth, can but barely see a celestial object which subtends 1 minute of arc, it follows that to the inhabitants of Mars their outer satellite would appear to be a little larger than Mars does to us. We may therefore conclude that for the people of Mars there is but one practical moon, and that that one rises in the west.

Again, supposing that this inner moon should rise on a certain evening at 6 o'clock, it would set in the east at 11h. 34m., and rise again in the west at 5h. 9m. the following morning—set again at 10h. 43m. in the forenoon to rise once more at 4h. 18m. in the afternoon, and so on. Thus to the men of Mars the moon rises twice in the same night.

Let us see now how his moonlight nights would compare with ours. Supposing his moon and our to rise at 6 o'clock in the evening. At 6 o'clock the next morning we would have had nearly twelve hours with our moon above the horizon, while the Martians would have had light from theirs but 6h. 25m.—that is counting from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6 o'clock the next morning. But on the other hand, the Martians have their moon every night, which is a boast we of earth cannot make.

There is still another interesting phase of Mar's moon. Speeding through in 7h. 40m., each quarter will consist of 1h. 55m.; thus, as in the former case, supposing it to rise at 6 o'clock in the evening and at that instant of time to be full moon, at 7h. 55m. it will have reached its last quarter at 9h. 50m. it will be new moon, and at 11h. 45m. eleven minutes after setting, it would reach the second quarter. Thus in one night the Martians will see their moon passing through all the phases, which with us and our moon require more than 27 days.—*Scribner for December.*

RECLAMATION OF THE AMERICAN DESERT.—The time was when the great Valley of the Platte was classed by geographers as the Great American Desert, and was regarded as a great barren waste of land over which the California emigration was obliged to make its way before reaching the golden treasures of the Pacific Coast. This false idea has been changed of late years by a more correct knowledge of the country, and much of what was once included in the great American Desert has been found productive and has been settled and improved, and is now covered with pleasant and thrifty homes. Owing, however, to the lack of rain-fall, a vast region of country on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, embracing Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska, is yet practicably uninhabitable, and likely to remain so unless it can be reclaimed by irrigation.

During the past summer an expedition known as the Hayden Survey has spent several months in exploring the belt of country referred to, and determining the practicability of irrigating it, so as to render the same productive. As a result of the survey a report of the expedition is being prepared, together with a plan for the irrigation of the vast region of country, which it is claimed can be made productive, and will be laid before Congress. The plan is to form a large reservoir, by means of embankment or levees extending north and south from the Arkansas to the North Platte, and curving east and west. Then by the construction of dams built across and above these lines, turn the water into this reservoir, which it is estimated would form a lake varying from four to eight miles wide, two hundred long, and with an average depth of forty feet, having a water surface of twelve hundred square miles.

The expedition has made such surveys throughout this region of country, as satisfies them of the entire practicability of the work, which would not only reclaim thousands of acres of what is now worthless and unproductive land, but to lead to many other chances that would be brought about by the improvement, such as increasing the rainfall, and creating a belt of timber throughout the entire length of the region of country reclaimed. The estimated cost of such a work is put at fifty millions of dollars, which one single year's product of the country reclaimed would more than pay. The subject is one of great importance and demands, and will no doubt receive the attention and consideration of Congress.—*St. Joseph, Mo., Journal.*

TUNNELING THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have already been commenced on the other side of the channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expense of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and Southeastern companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent any unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.—*London News.*

Curiosities of Sleep.

"I wish I could write a chapter upon sleep," exclaims Sterne in his "Tristram Shandy," and echoes Sancho Panza's soliloquy: "God's blessing be upon the man who first invented this self-same thing called sleep; it covers a man all over like a cloak." A little folding of the hands to sleep, against the abuse of which we are all specially warned had a peculiar fascination for Don Quixote's fat squire; and how many of us can hear with complacency the warning knock that announces our shaving water and bids us arise to face the duties of the day? Although sleep is familiar to all of us, it continues to be almost as much of a mystery as ever it was. Physical peculiarities during this oblivion of the senses have been discovered and commented on, but those who have studied the subject admit their inability to penetrate its inner mysteries. In the "horror of darkness" that fell on our first parent, in the visions of patriarch and prophet, and occasionally in the well attested confirmation of prophetic dreams, we mortals have examples of sleep that may truly suggest "thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls." To dreaming, which presents such an odd phase of slumber, the attention of such men as Locke, Abercrombie and Watts, has been given without any very satisfactory results; but it is rather to sleep and sleepers than to dreams of somnambulism that we would hear invite consideration. That there is something awe-inspiring in the contemplation of a sleeper in that trance, "like death without its terrors," has been finely expressed by poets, and is an undesirable emotion that many of our readers must have experienced.

Despite all our familiarity with this strange resemblance to death, it is impossible to test the exact moment of our becoming unconscious as it is to account for the apparent duration of our visions during repose; and the vagaries of sleepers have proved an enigma to all the intellect that has been brought to bear on the subject. Like the somnolent Irishman, who, when asked by his employer how he managed to sleep so much, replied: "Sir, I pay attention to it," people have been known to sleep comfortably for upwards of 24 hours at a stretch; like Quin, the actor, and De Moivre, the mathematician. Old Parr slept away most of his latter days; but among statesmen and generals we are furnished with examples of others who have managed with remarkably little sleep. Stow tells us in his "Chronicle" that "the 27th of April, 1546, being Tuesdaie in Easter weeke, W. Foxley, pot maker for the mint in the Tower of London, fell asleep, and so continued sleeping, and could not be waked with pricking, or otherwise, till the first day of the next term, which was full 14 days and 15 nights. The cause of his sleeping could not be known, though the same were dilligentlie searched for by the King's physicians and other learned men; yea, the King himself examined said W. Foxley, who was in all points found at his waking to be as if he had slept but one night." There is an account of a French woman who for sometime suffered from sleep visitations varying from three days to a fortnight in duration; and a girl at Newcastle-on-Tyne is said to have slept for three months without waking, which latter process took about three days to accomplish. An extraordinary case is on record of a lady who slept for 20 days when 18 years old, 50 when she was 20, and on one occasion from Easter Sunday, 1862, until March, 1863—that is, almost a year—during which state of what physicians call hysteric coma, she was fed with milk and soup, one of her front teeth having been extracted for that purpose. Another emulator of the "Seven Sleepers" was Samuel Chilton, a farm laborer, who, in 1694, indulged in a nap that lasted four months, or from April 9th to August 7th. On awakening he dressed and went into the fields to find his fellow workmen cutting the corn he had aided in sowing just previous to his long slumber. He had another long nap in the same month, and after the medical pharmacopœia was almost exhausted in applications to arouse him, only rose up to ask far some bread and choose, but fell asleep again ere it could be set before him. He came to himself some eight weeks later on, after which these unpleasant somniferous relapses are said to have left him.

SCIENCE POPULARIZED FOR THE PEOPLE.—In whaling, oil is generally struck while floating on the water.—An outward application of tar and feathers over the whole body is effectual in keeping off mosquitoes during the winter.—Gold coin has been beaten so thin in the United States that it has not been visible for the last 15 years.—Some of the fixed stars are at such immense distances from the earth that a man could not with a two-foot rule measure the immeasurable distance in a whole year.—It is now discovered that the Peter Prussiate of potash, when triturated with the Dis-cycledon of the bromide of potassia, will unite and form a symposium of pizerinctum.—The ephimeris of the five inner satellites of Saturn has been calculated for the ensuing year. It should be framed and hung up in every coal cellar.—If the earth should be suddenly stopped in its orbit, a degree of heat would be evolved which would furnish motive power for 25,000 locomotives going at the rate of two miles a minute for 4,000 years.—The bones of a Nasturtion were recently found in Urgo, Foance. The stomach-cavity was full of melted ice, a proof that it lived before the glacial period.—Professor Squiely announces that the Pharaoh's built the Pyramids, to make three coraers in building materials.—Gunpowder may be kept non-explosive by keeping it away from the fire.—Professor Tynderall has been making some interesting experiments on sonnd. He finds that the phrase, "Will you take something to drink?" uttered in a western bar-room will be heard all over the building a third quicker than any other combination of English words.—*New York Graphic.*

"THE Lord will provide," is an excellent motto, but "the Lord helps those who help themselves" is equally good. The patriot who sits all day in the sun on a dry goods box before the village store, whittling and talking 'bout last 'lection, though he have all the faith in the world, mustn't expect to go home to supper and find quail and buttered toast waiting for him when he gets there.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IT has been discovered that the higher you go up the further you can see down into a body of water. Victims of the last steamboat explosion will please write out their observations.—*Det. Free Press.*

The Origin of Storms.

At the late meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held at Columbia College, New York, Prof. Elias Loomis read a paper on the origin of storms, based upon data obtained by the United States Signal Service. He stated that our great storms begin in the neighborhood of the Rocky mountains, and that no example is found of any considerable storm arising on the Pacific coast, south of Oregon. At the outset there is generally an area of several hundred miles diameter, through which the barometer stands at mean. On opposite sides of this area, generally east and west, at a distance of 1,000 miles apart, are areas of high barometer. The atmosphere in these side areas begins to move toward the central area. The currents thus established are deflected toward the right by the earth's rotation, and a diminished pressure results over the central area when the inflow increases and comes from all sides. The area of low pressure assumes an oval form, but if the winds are very violent, it may be more nearly circular. With rotation a centrifugal force is developed, which increases the pressure, and within the latter there is an upward movement of the atmosphere which carries large amounts of vapor, which, on cooling, condenses as rain. The heat liberated by condensation increases the rarefaction of the area, and thus rain increases the force of the storm though never originating it. The upward motion within the storm area takes place chiefly on the east side, so that the depresson at the center is constantly transferred toward the east, unless, however, there is a great precipitation of vapor on the west side of the area, in which case the storm is held stationary or even moved westward.

PERUVIAN NITRE DEPOSITS.—On the Pacific coast of South America, extending from the 4th to the 40th degree of south latitude, about 2400 miles along the slope of the Andes to the sea, in Boliva, Peru and part of Chili, there has been found a line of deposits of sodium nitrate, the "Peruvian nitre." The beds are of variable thickness, covered by from one to ten yards depth of earth and half formed sandstone. The dry soil of the greater part of this rainless country is pervaded, in some degree, with this deposit. The mummied remains of the old Peruvian people are embalmed with it by the earth in which they are buried, and its crystals glisten on those ghastly relics which were presented in the Peruvian department of the Centennial Exhibition, and there brought to this country by Dr. Steere. It has been estimated that in the province of Trapaca, within fifty square leagues, the quantity of the nitre is not less than 63,000,000 tons. The appropriation of this last resource has been taken up rather slowly, but has much increased for ten or twelve years past. Vessels laden with it go to the coasts of manufacturing countries. At Glasgow the works devoted to the production of ordinary saltpetre from the nitre of Peru extended over acres of ground. In 1868, 100,000,000 pounds were used in Great Britain. As yet it has been applied to the nourishment of crops only to a limited extent. But this seems to be its chief destination, and for this use it lies in the earth a vast mine of wealth for the disposal of coming generations. When multiplied population puts the sustaining power of the earth really to test, this fund of sustenance on the Peruvian coast may come to outweigh in value the gold and silver mines of the California coast.—*The Engineer.*

WAR has made the once beautiful Vale of Roses, and neighboring valleys south of the Schipka Pass, a desert filled with horrors. A correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "All the way from Schipka to Yeni Saghra, at which place we took the rail, the air is polluted with the remains of the killed. The bodies of men, women and children are to be met with in all stages of decomposition at the roadsides, in the cornfields and gardens, on the banks of streams and in the beds of rivulets. Some hundreds were choking the shallow river within a quarter of a mile from where we camped at Yeni Saghra. Desolation and ruin appeared along the whole way. The remains of formerly prosperous villages, which it was impossible to pitch tent even near, rippling mountain streams in which our horses refused to drink, the howling of wolves around us at night, brought down from the mountains earlier than usual by the horrid feasts prepared for them (the largest I have ever seen lay dead, evidently recently shot, by the side of the road) not far from Yeni Saghra, and, worse, the occasional shrieks from human beings, followed by solitary rifle reports, which made one shudder more than the damp night air—all these sights and sounds went to form one great phantasmagora, which none of us are not likely to live long enough to remember without pain."

DANGER OF WEARING BELTS.—The diseases arising from compression of the chest and body in early life are not exclusively restricted to the female sex. School-boys and youths constantly practice the habit of binding up their clothes around their bodies by means of a belt tightened firmly above the hips, instead of wearing the braces over the shoulders. Some boys and youths are also taught the plan of putting on an extra belt for "holding in the breath" before they can run or leap. In the pursuit of certain active businesses, in which weights have to be carried, this same system of wearing a tight belt is adopted and practiced by workingmen, until the artificial and ingenious support, as it is assumed to be, becomes like the corset of a woman, a veritable necessity. To the belt the same objection applies as to the tight band and corset. It impedes the free action of the abdominal organs; it impedes the freedom of the respiration; it interfers with the circulation; in the young athletes who wear it while they are running, rowing, climbing or wrestling it tends to bring on hernia—rupture.—*Diseases of Modern Life.*

"THIS is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of waxwork for the million, at a penny each, pointing to a very slim figure with a theatrical crown on his head. "I thought he was a very stout man, observed a spectator. "Werry likely," replied the man, shortly, not approving of the comment of his visitor, "but if you'd a been here without vittles half so long as he has, you'd been twice as thin."

BOTANICAL old gent (in the Brighton Gardens)—"Can you tell me, my good man, if this plant belongs to the 'arbutus' family?" Gardener (curtly)—"No, sir; it don't. It belongs to the corporation.

WIT AND HUMOR.

AN OFT-TOLD TAIL—The sea serpent's.

THE Black Hills Herald is printed on brown paper, but it's red, nevertheless.

WOMEN travel to see what is talked about, men to talk about what has been seen.

"AS TO cattle," remarks the Graphic, "the Indians want short horns. As to whisky, long ones."

SUGGESTION to one about to retire after a late supper—"Soft shell be thy slumbers."—[New York Weekly.

WHEN a Colorado man is asked whether he likes to be lynched, he says: "No, I'll be hanged if I do."

THE suburban regions of New Jersey have been considerably villa-fied by New Yorkers during the past ten years.

"I SAY," said a rough fellow to a fop with conspicuous bow-legs. "I say, don't you have your pantaloons cut with a circular saw."

LOVER (in French)—"Angelina, *je t'adore.*" Concord girl (who hadn't studied parley-voo), "Shut it yourself; you left it open."

THE Postal system is about to be extended to Sumatra. There are plenty of Malay-gents to be found there already.—[New York Weekly.

A SUNDAY school teacher in Albion, N. Y., asked her class the question: "What did Simon say?" "Thumbs up!" said a little girl.

IT may be a question whether it is better to have a woman button on a shirt collar for you, or to fight three solid gallons of mosquitoes.

A FRENCH author says: "When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse no one offered to make him good.

AS a frightened darkey, chased by an infuriated bull, neared the boundaries of a field, he enthusiastically exclaimed, "Millions for de fence, but not one cent for the brute."

MAMMA—"Now be a good girl, kiss your aunt Jane, and go to bed." Minnie, "But I can't be good if I kiss Aunt Jane, for when pa kissed her last night, she said it was real wicked."

FAITH is sometimes personified as a female clinging to a sea-washed rock; but a better personification would be a bald-headed man buying a bottle of patent hair restorer.—[Worcester Press.

A YOUNG mother, explaining christening to her five-year old boy, told him when he was christened he would be one of God's little lambs. "And will I have hind legs and ban?" eagerly asked the boy.

ONE of the Kentucky Minstrels sitting for his *carte* in character—Operator—"Now, sir, look pleasant—smile a little." (Minstrel smiles). "Oh! that will never do. It's too wide for the instrument."

"WHO is your warmest friend?" asked the teacher. "My mother?" yelled one of the boys. "Your mother?" "Yes, she warms me every day!" The teacher has given up her missionary work.—[Chicago Evening Journal.

"IN choosing a wife," says the Phrenological Journal, "be governed by her chin." Many men are governed by their wife's chin after marriage, and they're generally the men who think there is "another and a happier world."

TWO GENTLEMEN, at a late hour the other night, disputed earnestly respecting some person who had just passed. Said one: "I know it was a man." "No it wasn't! his pantaloons had only one leg." That appeared to settle it.

A TRAMP called at a house on West Hill the other day and asked for something to eat. He was so thin, he said, that when he had a pain he couldn't tell whether it was a touch of the colic or the back ache.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

IRATE SQUIRE—"Hi, you sir! You're fishing in my river. I demand what you've caught." Fisherman—"All right, Gov'nor. I've caught a cold, and I'm catching the rheumatics, and you're jolly welcome to 'em both.—[Funny Folks.

MISTRESS (on coming home from the seaside) "Why, Jane, what's become of the bullfinch?" Jane—"Well, you see, ma'am, it didn't say much, and looked dropin' like, so cook put it out of its misery, an' I 'ad it stuffed for my 'at.—[Punch.

A MAN who, having lost his wife, was asked to ride to the grave with his mother-in-law. He objected at first, but allowed himself to be persuaded, adding, however, "I want you to understand that it robs this occasion of all pleasure for me."

"AND where was the man stabbed?' asked an excited lawyer of a physician. "The man was stabbed about an inch and a half to the left of the medium line, and about an inch above the umbilicus," was the reply. "Oh, yes, I understand now; but I thought it was near the Grand Central depot."

TOM—"Harry, what makes you look so down in the mouth? Has your savings bank busted?" Harry—"Oh, no; it isn't that; but I'm so confoundedly afraid that my girl will make up with me before Christmas that I don't know what to do."—[Newark Daily Courier.

A YOUNG man of East Fryeburg, M., over whose head twenty summers have passed, recently married a woman of forty. A leading man of business, upon being informed of this fact, exclaimed: "How ridiculous! Think of it! Why, when he is forty, just in the prime of life, she will be an old woman of eighty!"

THE DISCOVERY OF BOTTLED BEER.—The virtues of bottled beer was discovered by good Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. In the reign of Queen Mary he was Master of Westminister School, and one day, when he was amusing himself with his rod, (not his birch, but his fishing-rod), he received intelligence that Bonner had designs against him. Being by no means desirous of becoming a light in the literal sense of the word, he determined upon immediate flight; and having little time, and probably less appetite, he left his basket of prog, which he had provided for the day, under the bank, in a place where he has concealed it. Fortune favored the future Dean, who found a London merchant willing and ready to convey him across the seas. Returning in happier days, upon the accession of Elizabeth, he thought of revisiting the scene of his alarm, and then he discovered his basket, where he had left it, and in it his bottle of beer, or rather, as Fuller tells us, "no bottle, but a gun, such was the sound at the opening thereof."—*London Society.*

Weekly Compendium of News.

McMAHON is still stubborn.

BUTLER is 59, but looks like sixty.

EASTERN business prospects are good.

FLOUR dull, wheat firmer, wool steady.

SENATOR BLAINE'S health is fully restored.

WM. ALLEN declines the Ohio Senatorship.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has been visiting Natal.

SAMUEL BOWLES is lying at the point of death

POOR little Miss Blaine is disfigured for life.

ROUMANIA will co-operate with the Servians.

THERE are prospects of Congressional recess.

MR. STANLEY is expected in London in a few weeks.

HENRY MEIGGS was buried on a peak of the Andes.

THE Mayor of Liverpool will receive Minister Welch.

AUSTRIA is opposed to Servia's participation in the war.

TILDEN will visit California in a couple of months.

M. GREVY is a bachelor, with an income of $80,000.

A LONDON dispatch reports a great fire raging at Bahia.

THE Greenback vote of Wisconsin is estimated at 25,000.

MINNESOTA is larger than the whole of New England.

GENERAL MILES married a niece of General Sherman.

MR. AND MRS. PINNEY are reconciled and conubiating.

THE Pope is now always carried about in an arm-chair.

THERE is talk of re-establishing duty on tea and coffee.

THE German National Bank of Chicago, goes into liquidation.

FRIENDS of Hayes and Conkling are trying to heal the breach.

ABSENT Democratic members of Congress are severely blamed.

SENATOR BLAINE is confined to his bed and receives no callers.

A NEW Democratic journal, the *Post*, has started in Washington.

GEN. SHERMAN'S salary, including allowances, is about $18,000 a year.

THE Empress of Austria will visit England shortly after Christmas.

THE House of Representatives will order a new election in Colorado.

SIX hundred Indians are trying to take possession of the Black Hills.

WILD GEESE are such a pest in Colusa that farmers are poisoning them.

THE French Senate has elected M. Grandperret, Bonapartist, life Senator.

PANIC and dissatisfaction throughout Turkey upon the call for more troops.

THE Oldham strike is ended, the masters withdrawing notices of reduction.

THE King of Siam has forbidden the exportation of rice. He fears a famine.

SIXTY-TWO bodies have thus far been recovered from the wreck of the Huron.

RAND, the murderer, has been identified as Chas. S. Scott, of Fairfield, Iowa.

RUSSIANS have begun the bombardment of Erzeroum with 280 guns in position.

R. I. Burdette, the funny man on the Burlington *Hawkeye* has failed as a lecturer.

THE Democrats have been granted a large representation on Senate committees.

THE steamer Kashgar has been aground in the Suez Canal and all traffic was stopped.

COMMODORE CHAS. H. B. CALDWELL, U. S. N., died at Waltham, Mass., Friday night.

LAST Tuesday the arrivals from China numbered 149 and the departures thither 600.

GEN. JUBAL EARLY, in a published letter, describes the method of cheating in lotteries.

MAGGIE MITCHELL'S father, an active old gentleman of sixty, visited Boston last week.

A TEN thousand dollar hotel is shortly to be erected at Fulton Springs, Los Angeles county.

THE Modesto Bank bought 3,000 head of fine sheep at La Grange, recently, for fifty cts. each.

THE Porte has offered full satisfaction for the seizure of two Italian merchantmen in the Bosporus.

THE Porte offers full satisfaction for the seizure of two Italian merchantmen in the Bosphorus.

MRS. GEO. H. THOMPSON, sister of Senator Sargent, of California, committed suicide, in Lowell, Mass.

THE Free Labor Exchange of San Francisco has thousands of hands wanting work. Send in orders.

GENERAL BUTLER has promised to deliver the oration at Gettysburg on Decoration Day next May.

SENATOR PATTERSON has received offers to lecture in the North, being offered large sums of money.

IT is proposed that the Government purchase the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for postoffice, courts, etc.

THE Sub-Committee on Elections postponed action in the Wigginton-Pacheco case until December 5th.

THE District Court in Virginia City has rendered judgment against the bonanza mines for $12,000 taxes.

GEORGIA adopts a new constitution and homestead law by 20,000 majority. Atlanta will still be the Capital.

KELLOGG, from Louisiana, and Butler, from South Carolina, has been sworn in as United States Senators.

THE first bill introduced into the State Legislature was for five-cent fares in San Francisco street railroads.

THE Turks have captured Elena, with 5,000 prisoners. Sulieman Pasha hopes to capture Tirovna shortly.

RUTGER B. MILLER, of Utica, N. Y., died November 11th. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress.

THE latest from the French Government is that it will "respect the law, the Constitution and the Republic."

MRS. B. S. COX has bought a fine dwelling in Washington, which she and her husband will use as a winter home.

MR. VOORHEES has canceled his Eastern lecture engagements since his appointment as United States Senator.

A TEMPORARY water famine was caused recently in Santa Barbara by the blowing down of the Water Company's flumes.

THE Madrid *Gaceta* publishes a royal decree establishing one system and management for railways throughout Spain.

A VESSEL is said to be loading supplies for Cuba at Bristol, Rhode Island, and a revenue cutter is cruising in the vicinity.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL has bought a farm in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he is going to educate two of his sons as farmers.

THE southern counties were recently visited with a fearful sandstorm, which extended from the Tulare Valley to San Diego.

MR. SOTHERN is engaged by Mr. J. S. Clarke for the winter and summer season of 1878 and 1879 at the Haymarket Theatre.

THE number of miners killed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania in 1876 was 228, and the number of wounded 462.

A SALE of 600 tons of wheat was made at Vallejo last week, the price being $2 05 per cental. Starr & Co. were the purchasers.

THE various contested election cases in San Joaquin county are finally ended, all of the contests having proved unsuccessful.

THE sugar factory at Isleton is turning out about forty barrels of sugar per day, with an abundant supply of beets on hand.

JOHN WELCH, our Minister to England, is a lineal descendant of Rev. John Welch, of Scotland, and of a daughter of John Knox.

PRESIDENT HAYES first met Evarts when the latter was called to Ohio to conduct a law suit in which the former was junior counsel.

JOHN L. SMITH, whom the President has appointed to be United States Consul-General at Montreal, is the ex-Indian Commissioner.

GEO. NEWAGNER of Muncie, Ind., claims to have raised this season 451 bushels of corn on a field containing five and three-quarter acres.

THE Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her for permitting the re-establishment of the Scotch hierarchy.

BARON WILHELM VON ROTHSCHILD gave $75,000 to the Jewish Religious society of Frankfort on the occasion of the recent marriage of his daughter.

THE widow of Senator Morton will go to New Haven, Conn., and will stay there until her youngest son finishes his college course at Yale.

DURING the extra session of Congress there were presented in the House not less than 1,603 petitions, 1,300 of which were of a private nature.

THE Steamer J. B. Walker, from New Haven, Connecticut, with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government, has arrived in Constantinople.

THE official canvass shows that the vote of Colorado on the woman suffrage question was: For, 6,612; against, 14,053; majority against, 7,441.

THE Republic Trust Company, Newark, N. J., have decided to discontinue business, on account of difficulty in securing safe-paying investments.

THE followers of Kearney, the labor agitator, made a grand parade on Thanksgiving Day in San Francisco. Fully ten thousand men in procession.

MISS BERTHA LE FRANC, a rival of Miss Von Hillern, recently walked fifty miles in eleven hours and fifty-eight minutes at North Adams, Massachusetts.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY is to have a grand deer hunt next Christmas, according to the San Jose *Argus*, for which all the hounds in the county will be entered.

THE Senate Military Committee have decided not to report civilian appointments to second lieutenancies, now pending, this session. They consequently fail.

SPEAKER RANDALL has ruled that all the fourteen amendments to the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act are before the House and must be voted on.

THE Shah of Persia has sent his private Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for a visit next year to Europe, and especially to the Paris Exhibition.

LINCOLN, Placer county, was excited week before last over the elopement of a girl sixteen years of age with an old and poor man and the father of four children.

THE action of the Privileges and Election Committee in reporting that Eustis is entitled to the vacant Louisiana seat in the Senate created almost universal surprise.

A DISPATCH from Bogot reports that Captain Green, U. S. military attache, has received the Russian Order of St. Andrew for coolness in battles at Plevna and Shipka Pass.

MISS CLARA BARTON, whose services in behalf of the Union soldiers were so liberally recompensed by Congress, is now visiting Washington, and Mrs. Fassett is painting her portrait.

GENERAL GRANT will not go to Spain. He leaves Paris this week for Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and Villafranca. From the latter port he will proceed to Athens and Constantinople.

SENATOR MORTON'S memory is to be honored by a monument, the funds for which will be acquired by a popular subscription. Every Indiana soldier is expected to subscribe one dollar.

J. T. CALLING, long time Secretary of the Western Insurance Company of Cincinnati, is found to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. The Company is said to be secured against loss.

SENATOR CONKLING paid $10 for a cup of coffee on election day. It was given to the Women's Temperance Union of Utica, which on that day distributed about 300 gallons of coffee at the polls.

GEN. ABRAHAM DURYEA, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment and Ex-Police Commissioner of New York, was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense from a savings bank.

PRESIDENT HAYES has sent his check for one hundred dollars to help pay the debt of a Presbyterian church in Richmond, his interest in the matter having been excited by his recent visit to that city.

UNITED STATES Minister Noyes has obtained a revocation of the order of expulsion of Bedel, who used language displeasing to the Government during the election, and has informed him to return to France.

IT is reported in French parliamentary circles that the Government contemplates proroguing the Chamber of Deputies and forcing a dissolution of the Ministry, should the Chamber not vote the Budget at once.

THE New York *Evening Mail* has been sold out by the Sheriff. Clark Bell and William H. White were the purchasers. The amount paid for the machinery, paper, etc., was $8,770, including, $278 for good will and title.

A *Herald* London Special says: Our correspondent in Paris telegraphs that General Grant assured him in the most emphatic manner before leaving Paris that he would not accept any office under any administration, and particulary in the diplomatic service.

TRICKETT, the champion Australian oarsman, having challenged the world to a three mile race for £1,000 to be rowed in any country, Courtney accepts to row in the United States, for this amount or more, and will pay Trickett's expenses to this country in the event of Trickett's defeat.

GEN. ORD testified before the Military Committee that the Mexican people and authorities on the Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders, and intimated that his present force was quite inadequate to guard the frontier and pursue and punish the raiders, as his orders require him to do.

THE Senate inserted in the Deficiency bill the full amount of $3,559, requested for the expenses of the investigation of the San Francisco Mint and Custom House, and also $10,000 for the compensation of the gentleman who served on this and similar investigating commissions throughout the country.

THE Ambassador of the Samoan Government, M. R. La Mamea, with his associate, Jas. Guthrie Cosmenzil, arrived in Washington and will have a conference with the Secretary of State. The object of the Ambassador is to negotiate with the United States a treaty of friendship and commerce, thus securing recognition as an independent nation.

CARDINAL SIMONI has supplied the following information to one of the embassies accredited to the Vatican: The Pope was restless Monday night. He has great difficulty in breathing, and Wednesday morning made constant painful and ineffectual efforts to relieve his lungs. Asphyxiation is apprehended. Cardinal Simoni is now reported to be seriously ill of pneumonia.

A BILL was introduced in the House by Harrison of Illinois, to provide for an income tax. It proposes to levy upon incomes of all United States citizens which may be over $1,000 and under $2,000, annually a tax of one per cent.; over $2,000 and under $3,000, one and a quarter per cent.; and a graduating scale up to and including $23,000. Over $23,000 and under $35,000, a tax of three per cent.; over $35,000 and under $50,000, four per cent.; and five per cent. on all incomes in excess of $50,000.

AN OLD JOKE REVIVED.—There used to be an old joke—and is there such a thing as a new one?—about a very small minister who went into a very high pulpit, and after announcing in a weak, tremulous voice the text: "A little while and ye shall not see me: and, again, a little while, and ye shall see me;" stumbled off the stool and fell over backward, much to the edification of the congregation. An English peer made as sudden and sensational an exit a fortnight ago while attending the Clifton Conference on Confession. He was sitting in a conspicuous position on the platform, within view of the Assembly, when a trap-door opened under his chair. There was a shriek; Lord Radstock's heels were seen where a moment before his head had been; and then, with a great crash, his lordship and his chair disappeared below, and the trap flew back. A horrible suspicion fell upon the Conference, for few of the Evangelical audience had ever seen anything so complete and dramatic before; and every one looked into his neighbor's eyes for an explanation. The hair of the good Bishop Anderson stood on end, for if the devil had flown away with an Evangelical peer, his turn might come yet. But in a few minutes the eclipse of so much Right Honorable piety was all explained. A conjuror had had the room a few days before, and this trap-door was the exit of one of his characters.

EVERY cow is a manufacturing establishment, producing quantity and quality of milk in exact proportions to the quantity and quality of food and water she consumes, varied by the amount of labor she has to perform to obtain a living, the suffering she has to endure from excessive heat, cold, hunger, thirst or cruelty, from whatever source it comes. Her taste craves a variety of food of suitable qualities to produce good quality of milk.—*Norman Sparr, Canada.*

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1877.—Gold opened at 102⅞; at 11 A. M., 102⅞; at 3 P. M., 102⅞; United States Bonds—1867, 109¼; 1881, 106½; Sterling Exchange, $4 81½@$4 84½; Pacific Mail, 21; Western Union, 76⅝; Panama Railroad, 126; California Wool, quiet; Spring fleece, 20@25c.; burry, 13@16c.; pulled, 30@38c.; Fall clip, 17@20c.; burry, 15@20c; Whale Oil, quiet, 52@60c.; Winter-bleached, 63@72c.; Sperm Oil, quiet, $1 08@$1 09; Winter-bleached, $1 30@1 35; Hides, quiet, 21@21½c.; Cotton, quiet; N. Y. Wheat, dull, $1 45@$1 56; Flour, steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 8, 1877.—Average California Wheat, 12s 7d@12s 11d; Club, 12s 9d@13s 3d.

LONDON, December 8.—Consols, 97 1-16@97 3-16; U. S. Bonds: 5's, 107; 4½'s, 104⅞.

Currency is quoted at 97¾ buying and 98 selling.

Half Dollars are quoted 4¾ per cent discount buying and 4¼ per cent discount selling.

Trade Dollars are quoted at 96 buying and 96¼ selling; Mexican Dollars, 95 buying and 95¼ selling.

Fine Silver was quoted in New York to-day at $1 17, gold, per ounce, and in London at 54d.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Freight offerings continue fair, and the prospects are that the season will prove active. Rates remain firm, especially for weight. The C. P. Hazeltine cleared to-day and will finish loading to-night, and will have about 2,800 tons cargo. The St. Mark will finish Wednesday. The steamer sailed to-day with a very full cargo for California.

Boston advices continue of a very quiet market by clipper, and the Grecian loads slowly. Railroad freights, however, have been unusually active and shipments amount to 14,380 packages of general merchandise, including 8,505 packages fish, 500 boxes herring, 175 cases canned goods, 25 packages tobacco, 413 kegs horse shoes. Merchandise markets remain quiet. Flour is in fair demand for shipping; otherwise dull. Wheat is in fair demand and firmer. Pork is dull at $13 40@$13 50. Rio coffee is in demand, but transactions restricted by the firmness of holders. Refined sugar is in better demand, but prices are easier. Teas are dull and weak. Petroleum is dull and nominal. Spirits turpentine active but easier, at 42c. Hides are in fair demand, and prices steady. Sales of 3,300 California at 21¾c., gold, 30 days; 407 do, private. Leather is quiet. Quicksilver is inactive. Borax is in fair demand and steady.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, December 8.—Wool is in fair demand from manufacturers, who, notwithstanding the quiet condition of trade, have taken considerable quantities of Wool—the average sales of domestic for the last seven weeks being 1,388,000 lbs. per week. Combing and delaine fleeces are comparatively quiet, but prices are well sustained. California Wool continues to meet with good demand, about one-half of the sales of the week having been of this description. Sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1, XX and XXX, at 41¾@46c.; Michigan X, 40c.; Wisconsin X and No. 1, 40@43c.; delaines and combing, 45@55c.; unwashed delaine and combing, 35@37c.; unwashed fleece, 18@32c.; tub-wash 41@45c.; scoured, 40@90c.; super and X pulled, 33@45c. Sales of California include 677,000 lbs., of which 490,000 lbs. were Spring, at 19½@35c., and 187,000 lbs. Fall, at 14@26½c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

[The following quotations of Flour and Grain are for gold, unless otherwise specified.]

FLOUR—We quote Superfine at $5 00@5 50; shipping Extras, in cargo lots, $6 50@7 00 and $7 25@7 62½, in jobbing lots, the last for silver. We note the sale of 2,300 bbls Oregon Flour, Magnolia brand, ex Idaho, for export to Europe, on private terms.

WHEAT—The market was steady to-day, with no animation. Sales (Friday) 2,000 ctls choice Stockton, to a shipper, $2 37½; (to-day) 770 do good Stockton milling, $2 40. We quote shipping, $2 30@2 37½; milling, $2 37½@2 42½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Quiet with very light receipts. Sale 500 sks common Coast feed, $1 65; 600 do good Bay, $1 67½. We quote Feed, $1 65@1 70; brewing, $1 72½@1 75 ₱ ctl.

OATS—We quote feed at $1 70@2 00; milling, $2 00@2 10 ₱ ctl.

CORN—We quote large Yellow at $1 67½@1 75; large White, scarce at $1 82½@1 87½; and small Round, $1 75@1 82½ per ctl.

RYE—We quote $2 40@2 50 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote at $1 50@1 55 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—The market for good grades continues to improve with lessened arrivals. We quote River Reds, 70@85c; Tomales and Petalums, $1 00@1 30; Early Rose, $1 35@1 55; Cuffey's Cove, $1 50 ₱ ctl. Oregon Potatoes are out of market. Sweets are selling at $1 75 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Very dull. We quote 30@50c ₱ ctl. the outside for rivers, in gunnies; 7¼c ₱ lb is being offered for Top Onions.

HAY—We quote for the different varieties: Wheat, $18@22 50; tame and wild oat, $15@18; barley, $15@18; stock, $12@15 ₱ ton. The market is very dull.

STRAW—Quotable at 60@80c ₱ bale, with very little choice in the market.

GROUND BARLEY—Is now selling from the mills at $38@40 ₱ ton—the outside figure for silver.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand from the mills at 2¾@3c; feed, $36@41 ₱ ton—the outside figure for silver

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is now fixed at $42 ₱ ton, less the usual discount.

BRAN—The price of Bran from the mills is $24 ₱ ton, reduction of $1 to-day.

MIDDLINGS—The mill price now stands at $36 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote, silver: Flax, ₱ lb 3@3¼c; Mustard, white, 5¾c; Mustard, brown, 2@2¼c; Canary, 6@8c; Alfalfa, 10@11c; Timothy, 8@10c.

BEANS—We quote, silver: Pea, ₱ ctl., $2 75@3 00; Small White, $2 40@2 55; Butter, $2 40@2 50; Bayo, $3 50@3 87½; Pink, $3 65@3 80; Red, $3 75@87½; Lima, $3 87½@4 00.

EGGS—We quote California, 50@52½c; Eastern, 35@40c; do Lime, 25@30c ₱ doz.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We quote half silver rates as follows: Fresh Roll ₱ lb., 35@40c; do 2d quality, 22½@30c; Pickled Roll, ₱ lb, 25@27½c; Firkin, new, 20@27½c; do Eastern, 18@22½c; California Cheese, 18@20c; Eastern, 18@21½c.

PROVISIONS—Following are current rates: Eastern Hams, 16@17c; California do, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 12½@14c; Smoked Beef, 10@11c; Lard, tierces, 12½@14c; do tins, 10 lbs, 11@12½c; do do, 5 lbs, 11¾@12½c.

POULTRY—We quote: Hens, ₱ doz, $5 50@6 50; Young Roosters, $5 50@6 50; Old Roosters, $4 00; Broilers, $4 50@5 50; Ducks, ₱ doz, $5 50@7 00; Turkeys, ₱ lb, 14@17c; do, dressed, ₱ lb, 15@20c; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 00@2 50.

GAME—Venison, ₱ lb, 7@11c; Rabbit, $1 ₱ doz; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Quail, $1 25; Mallards, $2 50@4; Sprigs, $1 50@2 00; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; Teal, $1 50@2 00; Gray Geese, $1 50@2 00; English Snipe, $2 50@3 00; common do, 75c@$1 ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—Choice brings 30@31c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The supply is short. We quote choice White, in frames, at 18@22½c; No. 2, 12½@15c; Dark, 10@12½c; Strained, 12½@19c ₱ lb.

NUTS—California Walnuts, are selling at 7@9c; fresh crop selling at the outside figure; Chile Walnuts, 7@8c; Peanuts, 3@5c; California Almonds, 12@16c, do hard shell, 6@7c ₱ lb; Chestnuts, 20c ₱ lb; new Hickory Nuts, 10c, and Pine Nuts, 75@16c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Oranges, ₱ M, $25 00@35 00; Limes, $12 50; Los Angeles do, $3 00@5 00; Sicily Lemons, ₱ box, $12 00@12 50; Cocoanuts, ₱ 100, $7 @8 00; Bananas, ₱ bunch, $2 50@5 00; Pineapples, ₱ doz, $8 00@10 00; Pomegranate, ₱ lb, 6@8c; Plums, ₱ lb, 6c; Pears ₱ box, 60@75c; Winte-Nellis, ₱ box, 50@75c; Prunes, ₱ lb, 5@7; Quinces, ₱ box, 75c; Strawberries ₱ chest, $12 00@15 00; Raspberries, ₱ basket, 15c; Cranberries, ₱ lb 12½@13c; Apples, common, ₱ box, 75c@$1 00; choice do, $1@1 50; Grapes, ₱ box, 75c@$1 00; do Muscat, box, $1 00@1 50; do Tokay, $1 00@1 25; Black Morocco, box, $1 25; Wine Grapes, ₱ ton, $20 00@21 00.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Apples, ₱ lb, 4@6c; Pears, 4@8c; Peaches, 7½@8¾c; Plums, 3@4c; do, pitted, 12½@15c; Figs, white, 6@8c; do black, 4@7c; Prunes, 12½@16c; Raisins, box, $1@2; do halves, $1 25@2 25; do qrs, 1 00@2 50; do Blowers, $2 75; Dried Grapes, ₱ lb, 3@5c; Dates, ₱ lb, 10c.

VEGETABLES—The market is very quiet. We quote: Cabbage, ₱ ctl, 87½@$1 00; Cauliflower, doz, 75c@$1 00; Green Peas, 5@6c; String Beans, 5@6c; Marrowfat Squash, ton, $5 00@6 00; Carrots, 60@75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, ₱ lb, 1c; Tomatoes, ₱ box, 30@75c.

HIDES—Dry are quiet at 17@17½c; dry Kip and Calf, 12@13c; salted Hides 8c for light, and 9c for heavy steers; salted Kip, 8c; salted Calf, 7@10c ₱ lb; Long Wool Pelts, 70c@$1; medium do, 30@50c; short, 20@30c; Shearlings, 10@15c; Deer Skins—Summer, 22@25c; Fall and Winter do, 15@20c ₱ lb. Mexican Dry Hides are 1c ₱ lb cheaper than California.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5½@6c for ordinary, and 6¾@6¾ in shipping order.

HOME POWER.—It is a common saying that "manners make the man;" and there is a second, that "mind makes the man;" but truer than either is the third, that "home makes the man"—for the home training includes not only manner and mind, but character. It is mainly in the home that the heart is opened, the habits are formed, the intellect is awakened, and character is molded for good or evil. From that source, be it pure or impure, issue the principles and maxims that govern society. Law itself is but the reflex of the homes, The tinest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterward issue forth to the world and become its public opinion, for nations are gathered out of nurseries, and they who hold the leading strings of children may even exercise a greater power than those who hold the reins of government.

Men quietly smoking their pipes care but little for cigarmakers' strikes.

Down a Congo Cataract.

HOW FRANK POCOCK LOST HIS LIFE IN STANLEY'S RECENT JOURNEY.

At Mowa Falls, as Frank, disabled by ulcers, could neither be trusted to do duty supervising the passage of the canoes, as he was altogether too bold, and nothing but the utmost prudence could save life, nor could he proceed overland with the goods of the party, he was placed on the sick list along with 56 sick Wanguana, and obliged to wait until hammock-bearers could be sent for him. For the first time I was compelled to leave the supervision of the passage of the falls in other hands; and accordingly I instructed Manwa Sera, my chief captain, how to proceed: "You will first send a rescue canoe, with short ropes fastened to the sides. The crew will pick their way carefully down the river until near the falls; then let the men judge for themselves whether they are able to take the canoe further. Above all things, stick to the shore and don't play with the river." I bade good-by to Frank, told him I would send his breakfast to him immediately with hammock-bearers, shook hands, and at once commenced to climb the 2,000-feet mountain toward camp. Breakfast had been sent to Frank, friendships and introductions had been made with the kings of Zinga, and in the afternoon I was seated on the rocks of that place, field-glass in hand, looking up the terrible river, exceedingly anxious, for this was the first time I had permitted any person but myself to lead the way down its wild waters.

About 5 o'clock something dark and long was recognized in the midst of the fierce waves of Massassa Falls. It was a canoe capsized, and clinging to it were several men. I instantly dispatched two chiefs and ten men to take position near the bend, to which I supposed the current that forced its way through the basin would take the wreck. Meanwhile I watched the men as they were floating through Bolo-bolo Basin. I saw them raise themselves on the keel, and paddle with their hands for dead life, because below them a short half mile roared the Zingra cataract. Finally, as they approached the land, I saw them leap into the river and swim ashore, and presently their canoe swept by me with the speed of an arrow over the Zinga cataract into the white waves below, into the depths of whirlpool after whirlpool, and finally away out of sight.

Bad news travels fast. Messengers, breathless with haste and livid with terror, announced that there were eleven men who had embarked in that canoe, eight of whom were saved; three were drowned, one of whom was my brave, honest, kindly-natured Frank Pocock, my faithful companion and friend! "But," I asked the coxswain, Uledi, sternly, "how came Frank in that canoe? What business had he, a lame man, in the rescue canoe?"

"Ah! master," said he, "we could not help it. He would not wait. He said, 'Since the canoe is going to camp I will go. I am hungry and cannot wait any longer. I cannot walk, and I don't want anybody to carry me, that the natives may all laugh at me. No; I will go with you, and without listening to Manwa Sera, the captain who wished to remonstrate with him, he took his seat and told us to cast off. We found no trouble in forcing the canoe against the back tide. We struck the down current, and when we were near the falls I steered into a cove to take a good look at it first. When I had climbed over the rocks and stood over it I saw that it was a bad place, that it was useless to expect that any canoe could pass it without going over, and I went to the little master and told him so. He would not believe me, but sent other men to report on it, and they returned with the same story, that the fall could not be passed by shooting over it in a canoe. Then he said to us that we were always afraid of a little water, and said we were no men. All right, said I; if you say cast off, I am ready. I am not afraid of any water, but my master will be angry with me if anything happens. 'Cast off; nothing will happen,' the little master answered, 'am I not here?' You could not have counted 10, master, before we were all sorry. The cruel water caught us and tossed and whirled us around, and shot us here and there, and the noise was fearful. Suddenly the little master shouted, 'Look out, take hold of the ropes!' and he was tearing his shirt off, when the canoe, which was whirling round and round with its bow in the air, was dragged down, down, until I thought my chest would burst, then we were shot out into daylight again, and took some breath.

"The little master and two of our people were not to be seen, but shortly I saw the little master face upward, but insensible. I instantly struck out for him to save him, but we were both taken down again, and the water seemed to be tearing my legs away; but I would not give in. I held my breath hard then, and I came to the surface, but the little master was gone forever! This is my story master."—*H. M. Stanley's Letter to the New York Herald.*

VANDERBILT'S STRUGGLE WITH DISEASE.—Dr. Linsly's acquaintance with Mr. Vanderbilt extended through forty-seven years, and he was his family physician for the greater part of that time. He testifies that the Commodore was a sufferer from heart disease, from hernia, from hemorrhoids, from chronic cystitis, from dyspepsia, and from dropsy consequent upon the heart disease; that on one occasion he was very gravely injured in a railroad accident, having the ends of several fractured ribs driven like daggers into his lungs, and that the results of this hurt lasted so long that it caused him a severe pleuro-pneumonia three years later, and that he suffered from repeated attacks of fever and ague. This is the physical record of one of the giants of his time. With at least five maladies, from the danger or distress of which he was never free, and with intercurrent troubles that would have carried down many a man physically vigorous, the old Commodore ought on, and not only accumulated one of the greatest fortunes ever made in this country, but also achieved successes that were wonderful apart from their financial results.—*New York Herald.*

SOME men are completely unnerved by the sight of a woman's tears, and would rather miss a base ball game than see them weep—before they're married; but afterward, a woman may cry till the tubs float in the cellar, while she tugs a heavy hod of coal up a dark and narrow flight of stairs, and the man remains as calm and immobile as a cigar store sign.

A Fated Torpedo-Boat.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRAFT THAT SUNK THE HOUSATONIC.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard contributes the follwing to the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*:

Nearly about the time of the attack upon the New Ironsides by the David, Mr. Horace L. Huntley, formerly of New Orleans, but then living in Mobile, offered me another torpedo-boat of a different description, which had been built by his private means. It was shaped like a fish, made of galvanized iron, was twenty feet long, and at the middle three and a half feet wide by five deep. From its shape it came to be known as the "fish torpedo-boat." Propelled by a screw worked from the inside by seven or eight men, it was so contrived that it could be submerged and worked under water for several hours, and to this end was provided with a fin on each side, worked also from the interior. By depressing the points of these fins, the boat when in motion was made to descend, and by elevating it was made to rise. Light was afforded through the means of bull's-eyes placed in the man-holes. Mr. Payne, the engineer who had successfully saved the David, having volunteered with a crew from the Confederate Navy to man the fish-boat for another attack upon the New Ironsides, it was given into their hands for that purpose. While tied to the wharf at Fort Johnson, whence it was to start under cover of night to make the attack, a steamer passing close by capsized and sunk it. Mr. Payne, who at the time was standing in one of the man-holes, jumped out into the water, which, rushing into into the two openings, drowned two men then within the body of the boat. After the recovery of the sunken boat Mr. Hunley came from Mobile, bringing with him Lieut. Dixon, of the Alabama volunteers, who had successfully experimented with the boat in the harbor of Mobile, and under him another naval crew volunteered to work it. As originally designed, the torpedo was to be dragged astern upon the surface of the water; the boat approaching the broadside of the vessel to be attacked, was to dive beneath it, and, rising to the surface beyond, continue on its course, thus bringing the floating torpedo against the vessel's side, when it would be discharged by a trigger contrived to go off by the contact. Lieut. Dixon made repeated descents in the harbor of Charleston, diving under the naval receiving ship which lay at anchor there. But one day when he was absent from the city Mr. Hunly, unfortunately, wishing to handle the boat himself, made the attempt. It was readily submerged, but did not rise again to the surface, and all on board perished from asphyxiation. When the boat was discovered, raised and opened, the spectacle was indescribably ghastly; the unfortunate men were contorted into all kinds of horrible attitudes; some clutching candles, evidently in the endeavor to force open the man-holes; others lying in the bottom tightly grappled together, and the blackened faces of all presented the expression of their despair and agony. After this tragedy I refused to permit the boat to be used again; but Lieut. Dixon, a brave and determined man, having returned to Charleston, applied to me for authority to use it against the Federal steam sloop-of-war Housatonic, a powerful new vessel, carrying eleven guns of the largest caliber, which lay at the time in the North channel opposite Beach Inlet, materially obstructing the passage of our blockade runners in and out. At the suggestion of my Chief-of-Staff, I consented to its use for this purpose, not as a submarine machine, but in the same manner as the David. As the Housatonic was easily approached through interior channels from behind Sullivan's Island, and Lieutenant Dixon readily procured a volunteer crew, his little vessel was fitted with a Lee spar-torpedo, and the expedition was undertaken. Lieutenant Dixon, acting with characteristic coolness and resolution, struck and sunk the Housatonic. But unhappily, from some unknown cause, the torpedo-boat was also sunk, and all with it lost. Several years since a "diver" examining the wreck of the Housatonic, discovered the fish-boat lying alongside of its victim.

HOW SHE MARRIED A FARMER.—Mock marriages for the fun of the thing sometimes turn out not to be the joke they were supposed to be. A Miss Clara Manning, of Brooklyn, and a Mr. Brundage, of Unionville, in New York State, at a social gathering in the house of the latter, last August, went through this joke to her, but, as he now claims, reality to him. He says he meant it, and she says she did not mean it. The marriage service was read to both by a minister, and both publicly assented to the contract by appropriate response. Mr. Brundage procured a certificate of the fact that the parties had been united in wedlock according to the laws of that State. The step-mother of the unwilling bride applied to the clerk of one of the courts in Brooklyn to know what could be done about it; and the clerk, after ascertaining the facts, advised that the bride should accept the situation and make the best of it, especially as Mr. Brundage was a substantial farmer who understood "the management of pigs and cows," and "a much better match than some city swell who carries his fortune on his back." Whether such a marriage is valid in law is a question for the courts to decide. The lesson is that, if the parties do not mean the thing, they had better keep clear of the form. If they go through the form the presumption is that they mean it.

A CONGRESSMAN'S LOVE STORY.—Mr. Conger, of Michigan, has a love history, which is very remarkable. He has a smiling, fair wife, fat and forty, who leans upon him in the abandon of the honeymoon. She has dark hair, patted smoothly on her cheeks, and she wears gold-rimmed spectacles. Each married, Twenty years after he, a widower, was in Congress, she, a widow, sat in the gallery and listened to his speech. It was the first time they had seen each other since their early days. She sent her card to him; he came at once to the gallery. After a little talk she asked him to call upon her at her friend's, Mrs. Dahlgren. He said he would call if he could come as he used to in those long past days of youth. In a few weeks they were married at Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren's residence, and are completely infatuated with each other.—*Washington Letter to Chicago Times.*

TEXAS will make this year 700,000 bales of cotton. From these will be obtained 840,000,000 pounds of seeds. This converted into oil would bring over $14,000,000.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders,

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action. They are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm; in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice,

The Yolo Democrat

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WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, December 13, 1877.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy in his report says the appropriations available for the present fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,932. The whole amount drawn from the treasury from July 1, to November 1, 1877, is $5,343,037. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government on November 1, 1877, $876,528, besides $152,000 refunded, making a total of $1,029,528, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1, to November 1, 1877, to have been $4,313,509. The estimates for the present fiscal year are $16,233,234, inclusive of $2,-314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy yards. In his report the Secretary of the Navy, November 29, 1876, estimates the amount for the pay of the navy for the present fiscal year at $7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men then borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only $6,-600,000, or $700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year unless Congress shall appropriate the above amount, the payment of which to the officers and men are so fixed by law and cannot be remedied The amount as appropriated for the deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due on the books of the Fourth Auditor's office, whereas the deficiency he referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878. An appropriation of $400,000, to be immediately available, is recommended for the purpose of continuing the stone dry dock at Mare Island. Reports from the late commandant at Mare Island show a great decrease in the depth of water at the docks, and unless some radical measure is promptly adopted it will soon be impracticable to bring a vessel of even moderate draught of water alongside the dock. The Secretary considers all the objects estimated for necessary and economical. As the only navy yard upon the Pacific coast, it is unnecessary to debate upon the great value of that at Mare Island, situated, as it is, behind the defences of San Francisco, and having that growing and important city to draw upon for skilled labor and material of all kinds, and being the only port at which our vessels of war from the North and South Pacific can be properly repaired, its importance cannot be overestimated.

THE CRY OF "DEAD-HEADS."

In a long article on journalism and reporters the New York *Evening Mail* says thus: "It is the people and not the journrlists, who are 'dead-heads.' In case anything more severe than stubbing the toe befalls a man, he hastens to the nearest newspaper and demands that the editor shall wield his pen and shed ink in his vindication or defense. And if the jaded editor does not with alacrity espouse the cause of his 'patron,' he will make an enemy for life. 'Members of the Press' are literally hunted down by all sorts of people who have axes to grind. The managers of a public meeting who do not find the reporters at the table suffer stings of disappointment; the Judge who sonorously blows his nose before reading his opinion, looks anxiously for the stenographers, the preacher who descants upon some special subject loses spirit if the representatives of the Press are not there; even the burglar on the way to State Prison covets a talk with the newspaper man. Yet the outside barbarian thinks all newspaper men are dead-heads, and envies them the fine times they have in the way of free dinners and free tickets to all manner of shows. There never was a greater mistake. People do not seem to realize that, on the part of the journalist, it is merely a matter of business that the editor or reporter goes to these places, so attractive to outsiders, much as the horse goes to plough—because he must do so. We venture to say that four-fifths of the entertainments are to journalists intolerable bores. The Press is the victim of the public's rapacious and unceasing demand for services without pay. Let us have the boot on the right leg."

MR. HAYES, remarks the *Examiner* says that the present condition of the Washington Monument is a reproach to the nation. There is no doubt about the truth of this stricture, and, also, that it is equally a matter of reproach that of late years the counsel and warnings of the illustrious Father of his Country have been neglected as much as the monument to his memory.

The Stanislaus *News*, one of our very best Southern California exchanges, has just entered upon its eighth volume, and we are pleased to learn from its columns that its subscription list is steadily increasing, as it certainly deserves to do. May the *News* live long and prosper.

MONEY RULES THE DAY.

It is noteworthy, yet, all things considered, not to be wondered at, says the *Examiner*, that nearly every paper which praises or favorably comments on Hayes' Message, does so chiefly on account of the views he expresses on the money question. The fact is merely another proof that the prevailing and dominant idea of the period is money or its acquisition. All other ideas and topics, national, State or local, are disregarded or sunk in this one absorbing object. The noblest principle, the purest doctrine, the most beneficial measure, the worthiest motive, the most earnest patriotism, the wisest statesmanship, would all count as nothing weighed in the balance—unless they paid. But gold would outweigh them in any event. It is the old story of Midas over again, in figurative reality. In this turning of everything else into money, the day will come when the greedy multitude will be freighted with burdens beyond their endurance, and the country will suffer for the lack of the neglected virtues and the great qualities which are far more precious to the possessors than even gold is, and without which no nation or people ever greatly prospered or gloriously preserved their independence. But we shall continue to run on in the deep rut of this age of gold until we reach hard-pan, and then we will find that we have fearfully overstocked the market and are without the opportunity to profitably unload. The violence of the reverse and the sharpness of the reaction will, however, be a lasting lesson to the rising generation of that day as they clear away the wreck to build on a safer foundation.

DON'T DRINK.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following salutary advice: The short run of players, riflemen, billiard champions, and men of sporting life generally, is a remarkable feature of New York life. Drink is at the bottom of this. Men who indulge in the cups can't control their nerves, and men who can't do this go to the wall. The bad shooting of some men of whom so much was expected resulted from their cup indulgence. On of the best marksmen in the city said yesterday that "in rifle shooting the variance of a hair's breadth made the difference at the muzzle of one foot in one hundred yards; and a man must have absolute command of his nerves. A man who would win must not steam." Dan Mace, when he was in his prime on the road, drank only lemonade. I heard him say, "A single glass of whiskey affects my nerves. Men who drink on the road would not trust their valuable teams to me if I was not in the driving season a teetotaler." When the billiard congress was in session the champion player said: "We can't drink and do anything. We have to abstain totally from all stimulating beverages while we play. We have a season of preparation. We have to be clear and cool, or we fail. The reason that so many eminent players pass out of sight is, they will drink. Then the nerve grows unsteady and the eye fails, and all is up with the player. The drinking goes deeper and the playing worse."

CROP OUTLOOK.

Sonoma is a decidedly fortunate county. The Santa Rosa *Democrat* of the 7th says of the prospect: "Never within the memory of the oldest agricultural pioneer have we had such a favorable season for farming and the growth of crops—we mean in Sonoma county. The rains, which have been copious to this date, came at such intervals as to facilitate at every stage the putting in of grain, and an unusual acreage will be sowed. From every section of the county we have the most cheering reports of the prospects. On the Costate Ranch 500 sheep have been turned on the grain to keep it back. In the Guilucos Valley young cattle are grazing in the wheat fields. The heavy frosts which have prevailed for several days will no doubt check the too rapid growth of wheat and prove beneficial. While at Stockton there has been but one inch of rain, we have had at Santa Rosa 4.48 inches, and at Fort Ross, a few miles west of us, on the coast, 7.81 inches have fallen.

REPENTING OF THE WRONG.

Boruck, he of the "hoss" paper, is now experiencing remorse of conscience for the part he took in cheating Mr. Tilden out of the vote of California. He says: "We wish from the bottom of our heart that California had given her electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden, for then he would have been President, and the Republican party and the Republican press would have been a unit. Tilden would not have dared to have put into effect the acts that have distinguished the "weeping willow" in the Presidential chair; for public opinion would have been too powerful for him to have withstood it. With Hayes in the Presidential chair, there is not one Republican Southern State; with Tilden as President there would have been half a dozen."

THE North German States expend anually on the twenty universities belonging to them more than $2,500,000. The imperial Government in one year expended $350,000 on the University of Strasburg. The University of Leipzig (Saxony) receives over $250,000 a year from the State. In North Germany there is a university to every two million inhabitants; in Austria, one to every five million; in Switzerland, one in each million; in England, one in seven million.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.

Mexican Troubses.

A Galveston special says: Texas is alarmed at Mexico's attitude, and all over the State preparations for war are being made. Regimental and line officers are selected, and await orders for enrolling men. An invasion of Mexicans is looked for.

Trouble in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrests continue for the violation of the liquor law. The excitement is unabated. The cigar makers are on a strike now and are working in coöperation.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The silver men are exultant at the prospects of the passage of Bland's bill.—The statement that Lerdo has removed his claim to the Presidency of Mexico is denied. Three Mexican States have revolted. Sonora declared independence.

President Hayes anticipates no war, but will not rescind the order for troops to follow the raiders into Mexico.

General Ord thinks Congress should endorse military actions.

Pinchback has withdrawn his claim to the U. S. Senatorship.

Bad Weather—To Call on Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Bad weather suspends operations between Elena and Tirnova.

Great preparations are making at Elena to repulse the Russians.

Bad weather has stopped operations against Erzeroum.

The people of Scutari threaten to call on Italy, if Turkey does not help them against the Montenegrans.

French News.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Constitutionalist Senators will attempt to have a new Cabinet formed.

A second dissolution of the Chamber is anticipated.

Rumors come that the Pope is growing worse.

It is reported that Bismark will be retired from office.

War Threatened.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.—A small frontier war is threatened on the southeast. An expedition has been sent to punish the Naga tribes for making raids.

Kearny & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The Kearney faction held a large meeting at the City Hall, and O'Donnell held an opposition meeting at Lotta's Fountan. There were no disturbances. A large meeting was also held at Sacramento.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee will probably report a revision of the tariff laws, enlarging the free list.

Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Bill is likely to pass the House first, soon after the holidays.

Cameron of Wisconsin, Ingalls and McMillan will oppose the admission of Eustis.

Noted Death.

Albert T. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern *Review* is dead.

Eustis Seated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day the resolution from the Committee on Elections, declaring Eustis of Louisiana entitled to his seat, was adopted--ayes 49, noes 8. Those voting in the negative were Allison, Ingalls, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Morrill, Hamlin, Howe and Saunders.

The Voice of the House for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—To-day in the House Hewitt of New York, offered a resolution specially directing the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the affairs on the Rio Grande and recommending that the consideration of such measures as will prevent the possibility of a war between the United States and Mexico. The resolution was adopted.

Sweeney Liquidates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Peter Sweeney to-day paid the last installment of the $400,000 he agreed to pay the city. Sweeney is now said to be penniless and he must begin life anew. He is a lawyer.

Count Andrasy Says No Treaty Can be Made Without Austro-Hungary.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The Hungarian and Austrian delegations are regulating the common affairs of the ducal monarchy for 1878. The Hungarian delegation held a secret sitting yesterday. Count Andrassy protested against the explanation of his foreign policy as given by so-called semi-official organs. He said that another factor besides treaties must be considered in connection with the relations between European powers, namely, the force which alone could make treaties valid. As to the allegations concerning a triple alliance, he said Austria was the arbiter of her own destinies. No European State could more securely count upon obtaining a recognition of its reasonable and just demands. He declared himself strongly opposed to the idea that in compliance with external prejudices, the Christian population of Turkey must be continued under Turkish misrule. He denied that Austria was acting under the influence of Germany, and declared that no power in Europe could undertake the settlement of the Eastern question without the coöperation of Austro-Hungary.

The Pope.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Although the newspaper reports concerning the Pope's health are more favorable, private advices say that his condition is growing worse. He lies helpless, and, although his mind is clear, he endures great suffering, from which he is expecting, and even hoping a speedy release.

Minister Welch to be Received.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10. — Minister Welch is due here to-morrow, and will remain twenty-four hours. The Mayor will receive and welcome the new Minister.

Fallen Plevna.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—After a severe engagement last Sunday before Plevna, Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally. The Turks in Plevna were dying with hunger and cold. Great joy prevails. Plevna is covered with flags. Osman Pasha attempted to break through in the direction of Widin, when he was attacked in front and rear, and was forced to surrender after a glorious struggle.

French Troubles.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—MacMahon declares against a compromise; that the Cabinet is formed and there could be no change. He wants no conciliation. The crisis is not over. Trouble is imminent.

Alfonso—Etc.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—All the newspapers approve of King Alfonso's marriage with Duke Demonthensier's daughter.

Señor Eustdale has captured the President of the Cuban Insurgents, and holds him prisoner at Barcelona, Spain.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — Eustis is admitted to the Senate.

A bill has been introduced enabling Washington Territory to form a State government.

Luttrell has introduced a bill for a new Treaty, absolutely prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Big Steal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—An expose of the Reading Coal and Railroad company's affairs show that only two millions profit has been made while the company has paid eighteen millions dividends.

Coal—Foreclosure.

Coal companies have advanced the price of coal 30 to 50 cents on a ton.

The mortgage on the New Jersey Central Railroad will soon be foreclosed.

Fall of Plevna—Russians Rejoicing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—evening.—News of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The theatres are celebrating the victory by an addition to the usual programmes; enthusiastic popular demonstrations in honor of the Imperial family and the army are made in the streets and public places, where great crowds are assembled, cheering and singing the national anthem. The city is partially illuminated.

Osman Pasha's Desperate Attack.

BOGOT, Dec. 11.—At 9:30 A.M. yesterday, Osman Pasha's entire army attacked the Russian Grenadier Corpse, holding the line of investment of the left bank of the river Vid, and tried to force a passage through. The attack was made with desperate energy and a portion of the Turkish troops did, in fact, penetrate the line of entrenchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the Grenadiers' position were ineffectual. After five hours' severe fighting, the Turks were defeated and Osman Pasha, surrounded on all sides, was compelled to surrender with his whole army. Up to the present time it has been impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or the quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. Russian losses inconsiderable considering the result obtained.

Minister Welch.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11. — Minister Welch was received to-day at the landing by the Mayor and Council and prominent citizens. Salutes were fired by two of Her Majesty's steamers and the band played Hail Columbia. An address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor and briefly responded to by Mr. Welch, after which the party were driven off to the City Hall, the crowd cheering lustily meanwhile.

The Disputed French Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Paris dispatch says that it is believed if Balbie's combination fails, a ministry of experienced Bonapartists will take the problem in hand and find a prompt solution.

Revolution in Equador Ended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The *Star* and *Herald* of Panama say that the revolution in Equador collapsed after 18 hours hard fighting in Quito, where it is estimated four hundred persons were killed and a large number wounded.

The Mint Superintendency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Henry L. Dodge to be Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint.

Plevna—Turkish Loss.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Osman Pasha's defeat is characterized as most brave and fearless; his army was starving and he was forced out. 40,000 prisoners were taken exclusive of 20,000 sick and wounded.

Peace Prospects.

LONDON, Dec. 12. — Rumors are afloat that Turkey will negotitate for peace.

Mehemit Ali has been removed.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Ministers held several councils but were unable to agree.

Great excitement and uneasiness prevail. The troops are confined to their barracks and everything is uncertain.

Legislature—The Caucus.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 12.—Barstow introduced a resolution supporting Hays.

Outsiders and reporters were excluded from the Democratic caucus. A letter from San Francisco attacking a candidate for Senator was ordered returned. The platform of 1875 and the National Democratic platform of 1876 were endorsed. The members of the caucus were pledged to stand and abide by the decision of the caucus. Forty-two votes were required to decide the nomination for Senator. The caucus is to be held to-morrow at 2 o'clo k P.M. A ballot will be taken to-morrow evening.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — The Six Chinese companies send in another lugubrious lament to the State Department.

It is proposed to make Oakland a port of delivery. Democratic Senators will stand by the President on the New York appointments. The House Committee on Military affairs will investigate the Rio Grande difficulties.

BOSTON, Dec. 12. — A Republican Mayor is elected.

LOWELL, Dec. 12.—For the first time in nineteen years a Democratic Mayor is elected.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec 12.—the election was a Democratic triumph.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12.—Bowles' condition is better but still critical.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Another bank suspends. German-American stockholders lose fifty per cent.

Latest Stock Quotations,

SAN FRANCISCO, December 12.

YESTERDAY'S EVENING BOARD.

Con Virginia	$2 00	Challar	$1 00
California	2 25	Crown Point	8 37
Best & Belcher	2 00	Exchequer	6 00
Ophir	9 00	Gould & Curry	10 87
Mexican	15 25	Hale & Norcross	11 00
Alpha	1 00	Imperial	1 15
Overman	25 50	Savage	12 87
Justice	13 00	Utah	16 62
Belcher	7 00	Yellow Jacket	11 75
Bullion	7 75	Grand Prize	12 50

Sacramento Markets.

SACRAMENTO, December 11.

FLOUR—Sacramento brands, $7 00, gold.
BUTTER—40@45c.
EGGS—50@45c.
ONIONS—1c.
HAY—$15 00@$18 00; Alfalfa, baled, $12 00@$14 00.
POTATOES—New Early Rose, $1 25@$1 75.

Woodland Markets,

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, December 12.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $7 00@$7 50.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13¼c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11¼c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 13.
TEA—Japan, 35@90c.
CANDLES—14@20c.
SOAP—C. O., $ lb 5@6¼c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$2 12½@$2 17½.
BARLEY—$1 75.
POTATOES—$1 50.
HAY—$17 00.
EGGS—$ doz., 45c
POULTRY—Hens, $ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys $ lb 16c.
BUTTER—35c.
WOOL—Spring, 20@25c; Fall, 12@14c.

New Advertisements.

Holiday Advertisement!

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—AT THE—

WHITE HOUSE,

—THE GREAT—

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EMPORIUM OF WOODLAND,

Has on display at his immense store the Completest, Richest and Most Elegant Stock of Holiday Goods ever presented to the public in this town. The Store as it now appears is

DAZZLING and GORGEOUS

In its magnificence.

A CHOICE AND UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF

SILVERWARE!

—CONSISTING OF—

Splendid Watches, Castors and Bells for Table use, Cake Baskets, Butter Bowls, Spoons in sets, Card Receivers and a hundred other articles.

The Low Prices at the East enable us to sell goods in this department at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES!

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Special attention is called to our magnificent collection of

Japanese, Chinese, English and French Crockeryware,

The Finest and Best ever offered for sale anywhere.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

We have a complete outfit of DOLLS, all sizes and all prices,

Toys of Every Conceivable Description!

And, indeed, everything the little innocents could possibly desire.

AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Is a Fine Collection of

Genuine Oil Paintings!

Prominent among which is a View in the Andes, View on the Hudson River, Scene in Scotland, Waterfall in the Adirondacks, Hunting Scene, etc., etc. But we cannot enumerate: To fully appreciate our

Magnificent Stock of

Holiday Goods!

You MUST come and see. Call early and BUY PRESENTS FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

THE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT!

Is as usual filled to repletion with a Splendid Stock of Latest Styles of Clothing and Most Fashionable Dry Goods. **New Goods are Constantly Arriving** at

A. ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE.

de6dw

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ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Some idea of the attraction offered in the Christmas Holiday Number of *ST. NICHOLAS*, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems by Henry W. Longfellow and William Cullen Bryant; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the late Theodore Winthrop; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by Frank R. Stockton, "The Peterkins' Charades," by Lucretia P. Hale; a poem for riddles by Dr. J. G. Holland, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in old times and nowadays, by Gail Hamilton.

Of the serial element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, by Gustavus Frankenstein, entitled "Power-Mountain," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly;

A PORTRAIT OF MISS ALCOTT.

With a sketch of her life; several poems by two little American Girls; a Play, and a Christmas Carol, (set to music) and half-a-dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, etc., etc.

THE NEW COVER is by the English Artist, Walter Crane—the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

St. Nicholas for 1878,

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for Girls, and the three serials for Boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family;" and many articles, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to Young Americans by George Macdonald.

The "HOW" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell how to bind your own books; how they mine coal; how to enjoy yourselves at home; How to be an agreeable guest; how to entertain company; How to be a carpenter; How to make an ice boat; how to build a house; How India Rubber is gathered; How matches are made; How money is made; how mackerel are caught; how they laid the Atlantic cable; How they mine in California; How they work in the tea-country; How to be a parlor magician, etc. There will also be a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Such as "Old Nicolas," (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welsh Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazaar," "Master Montezuma," (a Mexican story), "Hansa, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors' Department," "Letter-Box," "Riddle-Box," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of ST. NICHOLAS just published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Present for Young People. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4 each.

Subscription Price, $3.00 a Year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

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Notice to Creditors.

Estate of C. T. Creason, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of C. T. CREASON, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of F. E. BAKER, Esq., at Woodland, in the said County of Yolo.

Dated December 8th, 1877.

GEORGE HATCHER,
Administrator of the Estate of C. T. CREASON, deceased. de13w5t

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A situation is wanted BY AN ENGINEER who has had twenty-five years' experience, and can furnish ample recommendations as to competentcy, honesty and faithfulness. Apply to, or address,

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no28 KING, Photographer, Woodland.

A New Variety of Wheat.

This new, white, prolific wheat, imported direct from Europe, is a rapid grower and ripens eight days earlier than Club. From a very small portion of seed I raised 45 pounds; in 1876, (from this 45 pounds) 4,080 pounds; this harvest I have about ten tons more than is necessary for my own use, which I will sell in small lots at four cents per pound. The harvest of 1877 tested this wheat thoroughly, as it stood ten days after being dead ripe, and in a hurricane wind, just before being headed, it shelled less than the Club standing by its side. Samples of this wheat can be seen at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE. Both crops were sown in December on plowed land; that of 1876 was vitrioled to sow, so that it is much the darkest of the two. **DANIEL ARCHER,**

se7dw Madison, Yolo Co.

SANTA CLAUS

Holds forth at the

EUROPEAN BAZAR,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

Woodland, where may be found a great variety of TOYS suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, many of which were imported direct from Germany by the proprietor, MRS. I. HAFKY.

☞ Be sure and give her a call before you make your purchases. She can and will sell as cheap as any one else. no23dwlm

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON,

First-Class Dressmaker,

WITH MRS. & MISS PORTER, MILLINERS,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

oc15dwlm

L. DREYFUS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS AND CIGARS!

BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. no13dw

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

106 J STREET, ABOVE FOURTH,

SACRAMENTO,

The Finest and Latest Styles of Cloths on hand. Cutting and all work done by first-class workmen. oc8dw

PIONEER BARLEY MILL,

SAMUEL SHRYOCK, Prop'r,

Location: Perry's Building, First Street, in rear of Bank. Feed ground to order. Also, Graham Flour and Cornmeal. de12d2m

Notice to the Ladies of Woodland.

New era in Wools and Fancy Goods. We propose that you shall not pay but Fifteen Cents per ounce for your Zephyr Wools hereafter, and not Twenty and Twenty-five Cents, which you have been compelled to pay heretofore or go to San Francisco, thereby taking trade from Sacramento. We lead in the reduction; now let all follow suit. We will keep on hand a full line of Zephyrs, Cardboard; also, all kinds of Beads, Fancy Goods (in endless variety), Sheet Music, at our new store, Northwest Corner Sixth and J Streets. A Fresh Stock of Wools and Fancy Goods. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN F. COOPER.

jy12-2pw

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Wm. H. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of WM. H. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

Dated Nov. 22d, 1877.

no29-5t H. C. YERBY, Executor.

F. H. HALL. GEO. D. FISKE, JR.

Hall & Fiske,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER DEALERS!

Will have constantly on hand

All Kinds of Lumber

MANUFACTURED IN THE SIERRA RANGE,

—SUCH AS—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sugar Pine,
Common Sugar Pine,
Yellow Pine Rustic,
Flooring,
Finishing, Etc.,

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF

ROUGH LUMBER

FOR FRAMING & FENCING PURPOSES!

—ALSO,—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, ETC., ETC.

WILL SELL AT REASONABLE RATES

Office & Yards Near Depot,

Cor. Main and Sixth Streets,

Woodland, Cal.

Depot of Sierra Flume and Lumber Co.

no18dw

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Closing Out at Cost,

FOR CASH,

TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP!

$50,000.00 Worth

—OF—

General Merchandise!

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, of all Kinds, now in store at

KNIGHTS LANDING

AND BLACK'S STATION,

—ALSO,—

160 ACRES OF LAND

Seven miles Northwest of Black's Station, in Bird Hollow,

2,000 head of Mutton Sheep,
5,000 head of Stock Sheep,
20 head Horses,
4 second-hand Header Wagons,
2 Headers,
1 Gorrick,
2 Buggies,
And 1 Spring Wagon.

The Stocks of Goods are large and varied. GOOD BARGAINS will be given; call and examine for yourselves.

☞ All those indebted to us must come and pay up without delay and save cost.

BUSTON BROTHERS.

Knights Landing & Blacks Station, Oct. 23, '77. oc23dwtf

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

☞ AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES,

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

se4dwlm

J. I. EATON

Is offering inducements to cash customers by selling at

REDUCED PRICES!

He keeps constantly on hand

Knights' Landing Flour,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

From Knights Landing mills, and all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

DISHES, CANDIES, NUTS & NOTIONS

Of all kinds.

Goods delivered to any part of town free of charge.

Main and Third Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall, - Woodland.

de3dw

J. BORACH,

(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDEGAST,)

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Country Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. de6w3m

D. RAY, M.D.,

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Has returned to his old home in Woodland for the purpose of practicing his profession. Pays particular attention to Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE, Over Prior's Harness Shop.

no15w

the Ladies of Woodland.
Wools and Fancy Goods. We
you shall not pay but Fifteen
nce for your Zephyr Wools here-
Twenty and Twenty-five Cents,
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Sacramento. We lead in the
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all kinds of Beads, Fancy Goods
riety, Sheet Music, at our new
west Corner Sixth and J Streets.
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respectfully,
JOHN F. COOPER.

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Wm. H. Smith, deceased.
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the necessary vouchers, within
s after the first publication of this
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v. 22d, 1877.
H. C. YERBY, Executor.

GEO. D. FISKE, JR.
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LESALE AND RETAIL
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have constantly on hand
Kinds of Lumber
CTURED IN THE SIERRA RANGE,
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Sierra Fluming and Lumber Co.
no18tw

INS! BARGAINS!!
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FOR CASH.
SOLVE PARTNERSHIP!
000.00 Worth
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—CONSISTING OF—
Y GOODS!
rts, Boots, Shoes, Queensware,
re, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IMPLE-
TS, in fact all kinds, now in
store at
HTS LANDING
BLACK'S STATION,
CRES OF LAND
ties Northwest in Buck's Sta-
on, at Buck Hollow,
Mutton Sheep,
Bull Stock Sheep,
Thoroughbred Leader Wagons,
1 Cook Stove,
1 Gang Plow,
2 Bummers,
And 1 Spring Wagon.
of Goods are large and varied,
KINS will be given; call and
Indebted to us must come and
by Friday and save cost.
STON BROTHERS.
Buck & Works Station, Oct. 29, '77.
d&wtf

ORRESTER,
SUCCESSOR TO
& FORRESTER,
DEALER IN
Y GOODS,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TS, BOOTS, SHOES,
ARD & CROCKERY!
AGENT FOR THE
OLEN MILL CASSIMERES,
—AND—
DCE'S BUCK GLOVES!
NOTICE.—I would call your atten-
that I am offering you Bar-
annot be obtained elsewhere,
e everybody that I mean just
say just what I mean. But the
the truthfulness of this asser-
and examine my stock and
remembering that I DEFY
in every particular.
ock of Goods Suitable
the Fall Trade
BEING RECEIVED.
sed1w1m
. EATON
cements to cash customers by
selling at
CED PRICES!
ps constantly on hand
Landing Flour,
WHEAT FLOUR
anding and all kinds of
ES & SIONS,
DIES, NUTS & NOTIONS
Or all kinds.
to any part of town free of
charge.
d Third Street,
nite Hall, - Woodland.
d&wtf
ORACH,
O HALL & PENDEGAST,)
NERAL MERCHANDISE,
EVILLE, CAL.
ntry Produce Bought at the
st Market Price. de6w3m
RAY, M.D.,
e of Physicians and Surgeons,
aduate of Eclectic Medical
Cincinnati, Ohio,
his old home in Woodland
f practicing his profession.
ttention to Chronic Diseases
omen and Children.
Prior's Harness Shop,
Bolsw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 13, 1877.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Teachers' Examination.

At the regular meeting of the County Board of Examination of Yolo county, commencing Wednesday, Dec. 5th, sixteen applicants presented themselves, of whom three were successful, as follows: First Grade, Mr. E. H. Bradner, and Mr. O. M. Ayers, and Second Grade, Mr. B. W. Giffett. As quite a number of persons have applied to the Superintendent for a list of the questions used in the different branches, and as the Board is furnished with only one set, the questions will be published from time to time in the DEMOCRAT until the list is completed. The paper on Spelling will be found in our colums to-day.

SPELLING—(100 credits.)

1st. What are diacritical marks? Place the proper marks over the following words. often--dessert--mercy--finale--allopathy--Colorado, (10 credits.)

2d. Spell correctly the following words. (50 credits.) Ricochet—elysian—calliope—Yukon—frenzy — adze — idyl — criticise — peer — diaphragm--Meiggs--Guernsey--depot--precious--alias—Lynn — gorgeous — orthoepy — monopolize—ache—buttress—peasant— exceed—chaos—contumacious.

3d. Give three ways of forming derivatives—(10 credits.)

4th. Give two examples of primitive, two of derivative and two of compound words—(10 credits.)

5th. Give all the ways of spelling the following words: Oar—seer—you—site—fain—(20 credits.)

Proposed Musical Entertainment.

WOODLAND, Dec. 7th, 1877.

CHAS. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Musical Director of the Handel and Haydn Society:—SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of Woodland, having listened with pleasure to the rendering of a few pieces by the above Society at the Teachers' Institute, and being desirous of hearing more of the same kind of music, and believing that the Society could furnish a programme for an evening's entertainment that would give pleasure to all lovers of music, we would respectfully ask that you give a concert in this city as soon as the necessary arrangements for so doing can be perfected.

J. A. Hiller,	Mrs. H. U. Ogburn,
E. M. Brown,	J. W. Goin,
D. M. Burns,	Geo. C. St. Louis,
J. K. Smith,	J. J. Reinhardt,
A. C. Ball,	A. Nickelsburg,
E. J. Haight,	N. Honig,
Thos. M. Prior,	Porter & Co.,
N. Wyckoff,	Geo. W. Scott,
C. S. Thomas,	C. W. Proctor,
J. A. Douglas,	James Johnson,
E. S. Freeman,	John Jacobs,
H. B. Wood,	Wm. H. Wilcox,
Wm. Saunders,	Geo. W. Greene.
Johnson & Mossmayer	T. R. Porter,
John L. Schaerlicy,	A. Strong, M. D.,
Charley Coil,	E. L. Clark,
W. F. Moses,	P. H. Sidey,
H. D. Stephens,	A. E. Wagstaff,
J. J. Tackney,	F. E. Baker,
J. Tackney,	Elston & White,
Geo. D. Fiske,	C. P. Sprague,
S. T. Pendegast,	E. Valentine.
J. L. Simpson,	

Mexican Veterans.

The Veterans of the Mexican War held their regular quarterly meeting yesterday at 1 o'clock P.M. Present: Jason Watkins, President; John Hollingsworth, Treasurer; John Jacobs, Marshal; Sam. Ruland, Secretary; and comrades Thomas D. Kirk, Andrew McClory, S. H. Lettner, W. C. Wright, John M. Kelley, Alfred House, Wm. C. Keith, W. C. Thomas, W. N. McClain, I. C. Steele, N. Schardin, S. C. Wolfskill and Geo. W. Davis.

The usual order of business was carried out, including the collection of initiation fees and quarterly dues, and then the questions incidental to a military organization were discussed, with soldierly brevity and occasional flashes of merriment, until the hour for breaking ranks arrived, when the Association adjourned to next regular day—the second Saturday in March next.

Marshal Jacobs—mine host of the Craft Hotel—furnished his fine parlor for the meeting, much to the satisfaction and comfort of the members, who testified among themselves to the great improvement in the matter of "quarters" as compared with some of their old camps in the Mexican country. The meeting was evidently a very pleasant one to all hands.

New Patents.

Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Frank A. Howing, S. F., production of wooden bottle-stoppers and bungs; Ives Scoville and Pliny Bartlett, Oakland, Cal., washing machine; William P. Barclay, Virginia City, Nev., hydraulic and wire-rode pumping system; William A. Cates, Union, Ogn., geographical clocks; Calvin H. Covell, Stockton, Cal., wrench; James N. Dudly and John Anderson, Petrolia, Cal., saw handle; Henry C. Fallin, Grangeville Cal., windmill; Thomas A. Fitzsimons, Benicia, Cal., device for tilting chairs; George McArthur, San Leandro, Cal., chill mold for wheels; Joseph Perkins, S. F., Cal., sign; (trade-marks) More, Reynolds & Co., S. F., whisky; Whittier, Fuller & Co., S. F., white lead.

The McMillan.

The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday by Dr. A. Strong, from Mr. McDermott, from whom the Stonewall Jackson mine in Arizona was originally purchased by Mr. Tierney and Professor Martin. This is what McDermott says; "An expert, employed by outside parties to investigate the Stonewall Jackson, reports two million dollars *profits* in sight, above any contingency. That is the lowest figure fixed, as Professor Martin claims over $8,000,000; but I am inclined to the former figure as the most reliable." The Doctor says he has McMillan stock to sell, but upon this testimony concerning its value he will not take less than $10 per share, as he considers it well worth that sum. The old original bruin has been converted into a genuine bovine.

Christmas Festivities.

The Methodist and Christian Sunday Schools are preparing a treat for those who enjoy Christmas festivities, which they promise shall be second in merit to nothing of the kind ever before offered to the children and the public generally of Woodland and vicinity. The exercises will consist of choice music, literary selections, tableaux, etc., in connection with a Christmas Temple filled with beautiful presents, something never before presented in Woodland. The entertainment will be held in Washington Hall on Christmas eve, Dec. 24th, 1877. Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Use of Temple free to all. The children of all Sunday Schools in town are invited to enjoy the exercises free of charge.

Railroad Survey.

A contract to make and complete the preliminary survey of Napa and Lake railroad has been entered into by the Pacific Bridge Company of San Francisco. They stipulate to limit the field work to thirty five working days. Three lines to Berryessa will be run, so that the committee will have ample data upon which to determine the cheapest and most direct route. Able engineers will be employed in the work, and Mr. T. J. Dewoody will act as pioneer to direct them over the best ground. Mr. R. W. Gerrell will have charge of the work, which began on Wednesday, and will be pushed as fast as possible.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, December 10th.—At the regular meeting to-day a full Board was in attendance, and the following business transacted:

Road No. 132—The petition and bond received and W. H. Grant, F. Schlieman and L. E. Tebbs appointed Viewers.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—Full Board present.

The Town of Woodland was authorized to keep the town prisoners in the upper jail at the Court House.

On petition of John Gorter and more than fifteen others, James Harris was appointed Constable for Merritt Township.

J. W. Tilley was authorized to make out plans and specifications for a bridge over Dry Slough near Reardon's, and file the same with the Clerk of the Board, and thereupon said Clerk is authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for building the same, said proposals to be opened January 14th, 1878, at 2 P.M.

The Road Overseer of District No. 1 was directed to remove the obstructions from Margaret and Sixth streets in the town of Washington.

The petition of T. R. Cook in regard to removing the obstructions from the Sycamore Slough was referred to the District Attorney.

Road No. 131—The District Attorney was directed to commence proceedings in the District Court in this county for the purpose of condemning the lands of nonconsenting land owners on the line of said road.

Ordered that the sum of $50 be appropriated in favor of Samuel Hogan for the purchase of a wooden leg, subject to the order of County Physician Geo. H. Jackson.

Ordered that the sum of $8.61 be paid to N. Grayson for furnishing a new axle for the County road scraper.

The sum of $627.17 by an order drawn in favor of S. N. Mering, was directed to be paid to Daniel Archer for road damages.

The following bids were received for furnishing supplies for the hospital for the ensuing month. Freeman & Co., $74, Porter & Co., $78, Thomas & Bidwell, $75.

Ordered that the sum of $743.70 be drawn in favor of T. C. Hoppin for road damages.

Board adjourned till second Monday in January, 1878, at 1 o'clock P.M.

A Good Opportunity.

The residents of Woodland well understand the benefit an educational institution is to a town in the way of bringing increased population and business; for Hesperian College has, beyond doubt, done much toward making Woodland the flourishing and populous town she is to-day—in importance second to none in the State of her age and size. And if we are not mistaken there is now an opportunity of securing another similar institution, which would add very materially to her prosperity. In conversing recently with a prominent gentleman connected with the Baptist denomination we ascertained the fact that the present location of the educational institution of that people in this State, at Vacaville, is not satisfactory for various reasons, and further, that if a proper effort were made it might be secured to our beautiful and healthful town. This is a matter worthy the consideration of our people, particularly our capitalists and property-owners. Let it be talked up and a canvass made to see what can be done in the way of inducements to remove the California College to Woodland. It would certainly be good for the College and also for our town.

The Bulls and the Bears.

All is quiescent in the stock market of Woodland. The bulls roar gently, and the bears growl almost inaudibly. The McMillen has an upward tendency, and twenty dollars per share upon the 15th of this month is hinted at. Excelsior remains in *statuo quo*, and Blue Bird advances in popular favor from day to day. Little Mac is confidently expected to startle the natives shortly, and the entire Globe District presents a favorable front to the public. We heard of ten shares of McMillan being offered yesterday at 88 per share, but consider this as simply a "feeler" to ascertain whether the old original bruin is in earnest or not when he accepts that he holds his stock at $10 and no less. We hope to receive a flattering report from the Globe District in Arizona before many days.

Church Dedication at Madison.

The new Church of the Christian denomination at Madison was dedicated yesterday, Elder J. N. Pendegast officiating upon the occasion. The house was filled to overflowing and much interest was manifested. The building is a plain, but neat and substantial structure, capable of accommodating about five hundred people. Immediately after the dedicatory sermon a beautiful hymn was sung, and then appeared our young friend Billy Bowen, of Winters, and Miss Bettie Foresman, who were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The young couple were warmly congratulated. The exercises throughout were very interesting and instructive.

The Baptists.

Sunday was an eventful day with the Baptists in Woodland. Four new converts were baptized and admitted to full fellowship with the Church. In the evening Dr. Taft preached a very able, eloquent and impressive discourse at the Advent Church, to a full house, upon the efficiency of the blood of beasts to take away sin and the efficacy of the blood of Christ to accomplish that great result, which alone removes the curse under which all men are born into the world. After the Dr. had finished his discourse, upon request, something like a dozen arose for special prayers. Elder J. E. Barnes will preach this (Monday) evening.

The Late B. F. Holland.

The remains of B. F. Holland, who was foully murdered at Moapa Reservation in South Eastern Nevada on the night of the 30th of June last, will arrive at Sacramento next Tuesday where they will be interred. Mr. Holland was a member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., and that Lodge will attend in a body on the day of interment. The men who committed the foul deed have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Lincoln county, Nev., for murder in the first degree; the trial to take place Dec. 17th, 1877. Mr. Holland was an honest, upright man, and we sincerely regret his death.

The Woodland Stock Market.

We have from time to time given the operations of those interested in Arizona mines in Woodland, as furnished by our reporter, and we have intended faithfully to record the events of the street *as they actually occurred*, without favor to either the "bulls" or the "bears." If, by indulgence in a little levity, in our reports of the stock proceedings, we have hurt the feelings of anyone, for that we express regret, for such certainly was not our intention; but for the report of *actual bids and offers*, as regards the McMillan stock, we must stand by the record and the proofs. To this it seems to us no one can object.

A Good Idea.

It was proposed by several members of the Handel and Haydn Society some time since that in case a series of concerts should be given, the net proceeds of the first entertainment be applied as a benefit to the Woodland Library. This is a good idea, and we hope the musical society will adopt the programme as above mentioned. The Library is a worthy institution, and it is to the interest of all well wishers of its success to throw everything in its way which will inure to the advancement any prosperity of the same.

Thrown From a Bucking Horse.

Sunday morning, George Harris, son of Mr. Harris, machinist, was riding his black pony through Main street with a basket in his hand, and touched his pony on the side with the basket, when he began to buck furiously and kept it up till he had thrown his rider who sustained a severe cut on his forehead. He was taken to Dr. Spence's drug store where his wound was dressed. It is thought it will not prove serious.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 5, 1877.

EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT—*Dear Sir*:—The California Legislature has again assembled and will soon be prepared to pass laws for the good or ill of our great State. There are fewer outsiders in attendance than usual, and less excitement about the election of officers and attaches of the Senate and Assembly than is customary.

At 12 o'clock M. of Monday the 3rd, our esteemed and gentlemanly Lieutenant Governor, James A. Johnson, as ex-officio President of the Senate called this body to order, and without prayers or any great demonstration or parade, announced that the day and hour fixed by the Constitution of the State had arrived for the convening of the Legislature, and then ordered the Secretary of the Senate to call the roll.

The newly elected members were called and sworn in by fives. Of the new Senators, 12 are Democrats, viz: Smith, the three Murphy's, Fowler, Coleman, Boyston, Gwinn, Curtis, Lambert, Searles and Ream, and 8 Republicans, viz: the two Brown's, Dean, Porter, Norton, Whitney, Goodwin and Crane. The holdover Senators are 16 Democrats to the 3 Republicans and one Independent; so that we have twenty-eight out of the forty. This gives us almost too large a majority, yet so much harmony has prevailed thus far that I am not apprehensive of any danger of a split on any leading question.

The officers elected by the Senate are all good and true men. The President, pro tem., Mr. Lewis, is well known all over the State. The Secretary, Rufus Shoemaker, is an old and well tried Democrat and an able editor. He has been connected with the Grass Valley *Union* for many years, and is well qualified for the place for which he is chosen. The assistant secretaries, P. H. Dunn and George Sickles, are experienced and will make good officers, and I need but name Mr. Benedict to convince all that he is the right man in the right place. He has been Minute Clerk for three sessions and there is not a better in the State. Wm. H. Bell, who was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, deserves the place. He lost his arm in the battle of Monterey, in a Mississippi regiment, fighting Mexico, and has always been a sound, consistent Democrat.

THE ASSEMBLY

Was called to order by the Clerk of the last session, Hon. Robert C. Ferral. The roll was called, and those present sworn in.

The Democratic members of the Assembly held their first caucus on Monday evening, but after one or two votes adjourned without doing any business. At the next meeting, Hon. C. P. Berry was placed in nomination and subsequently elected Speaker of that body. This is a good selection. Murphy of Del Norte was elected Speaker *pro tem.* He is a good presiding officer, well up in parliamentary rules. The Chief Clerk selected shows the sound sense of the Assembly. Mr. Page will make a good Clerk. The attaches are not all selected, but will possibly be indicated this morning. The Senate passed a resolution to give each member of their body fifteen dollars' worth of stamps and five daily newspapers or their equivalent in weeklies.

DRESSING ROOM FOR LADIES.

Mr. Noonan, of San Francisco, had the privilege and took advantage of it to offer a resolution to furnish and appropriate room No. 47 for a ladies' dressing room. There are not so many of the fairer sex about the Capital as usual, and in this I think they show their good sense. Why this gallant gentleman wished a dressing room for ladies in the State House is more than my comprehension is capable of embracing.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Of course the exciting topic is the selection of a United States Senator to fill the place now occupied by A. A. Sargent. The candidates seem to be narrowed down to three—Farley, Ryland and Macdonald. It is not the province of your correspondent to guess who will be the fortunate one, and the way matters now are I do not think anyone can do more than make a wild guess, though Farley seems to have the inside track. We all know he is a good manager. Those of us who were familiar with the fight he made against Newton Booth must admit he makes a good captain. That wisdom may prevail upon this important matter ought to be the prayer of all good Democrats.

Since writing the above the Hon. Creed Haymond has introduced a resolution intended to be a terrible stroke at the Democracy, but it seems to your correspondent that it fell harmless. The resolution was to refer to the Judiciary Committee to know whether it would be constitutional to pass a law that no person should have the privilege to will away more than 1,000 acres of land, and that all over this amount at the death of the owner should escheat to the State. The preamble was rich, and read as follows:

"*Whereas*, The policy of permitting the lands of the State to be monopolized in the hands of the few at the expense of the many—therefore," etc., the inquiry was to be made.

Creed said he had learned this doctrine at the foot of Jefferson; that he was a Democrat, etc. We thought that while Mr. Jefferson did go against the laws of primogeniture, he stopped there and did not run into communism or agragarianism.

Mr. Lewis answered Creed, but the most argumentative speech was made by your Senator, Hon. John Lambert. Lewis was severe, but Lambert was more so. For my own part, I defy Mr. Haymond, or any one else, to place Mr. Jefferson in the position of an agrarian. If Mr. Haymond worshiped, as he said he did, at the feet of Jefferson, why did he not stop where Jefferson did, at the destruction of the laws of primogeniture? His little fling at the Democracy fell harmless.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 10, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—My last letter to your spicy little daily was closed in describing the lively debate had between Senators upon what is called Haymond's resolutions. To appreciate this discussion required to be present and see as well as hear. Mr. Haymond was not only severe in his language, but was warm in his manner. He was almost fiery, and seemed carried off by the heat of debate to the verge of anger. This warmth begat a corresponding warmth in his Democratic adversaries and some withering sarcasms were attempted judging from the loudness of tone, the peculiar smile and defiant looks. But it was a "tempest within a teapot" and passed off with as little harm as the mimic thunder and lightning that is manufactured to order behind the scenes of an amatuer theatre. A calm followed the "sham battle" and the heroes "smiled" complacently at each other, as much as to say—did we not act our parts well? But some of the reflecting in the audience thought this farce, at this time, should not have been selected as the opening scene.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

And but little unimportant occurred in the Senate during the 6th except to appoint a committee of three to meet a similar committee from the Assembly to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive communications and to give the reporters 15 dollars' worth of stationery. This last was considered by the ten reporters as the most appropriate and most eloquently worded and best conceived resolution thus far in the session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Searles to allow Good Templars to hold land to endow Orphans' Homes; by Haymond a bill to prevent the separate assessment of growing crops; by Rodgers to ascertain and express the will of the people of California upon the subject of Chinese immigration; by Haymond an act to allow the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County to purchase certain toll bridges or to construct free bridges in place thereof. This is important to Yolo county as the bridge to be acquired is the one between Sacramento City and Washington, Yolo county.

ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH.

The Senate, under suspension of the rules passed a bill introduced by Mr. Porter giving control of the bridge across the estuary of San Antonio to the Supervisors of Alameda county. Also ordered 5,000 copies of the Governor's Message to be printed. By Haymond a resolution to enquire how a better system of ventilation in the Senate Chamber can be secured. Senate adjourned until Monday the 10th, at 3 P.M. After roll call

THE CHINESE QUESTION

Was called up again by McCoppin asking for the passage of a concurrent resolution to urge the passage of an Act which has been introduced into Congress to levy a per capita tax of two hundred and fifty dollars. This, McCoppin thinks, would be equal to entire exclusion, as no laboring Chinaman can pay it.

HAYMOND ON CHINESE.

He asks, that as it has been made to appear that Chinese immigration should be prevented on account of injury to the country, therefore our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to change the law under the Burlingame treaty and pass such regulations as shall prevent their immigration to our land from the British Colony of Hong Kong, and that Great Britain be requested to co-operate with our Government in this action.

INDEX.

Gone Hunting.

A party, consisting of A. J. Hall, C. T. Bidwell, Alvis Hunt and S. T. Pendegast, started to the "Pocket," a mile or two the other side of Captain Rumsey's, in Cache Creek Cañon, this morning to engage in a few days' hunting. We do not envy them their trip, as the mercury these mornings shows a very low temperature, and this getting out of bed at 3 A.M. to climb over rocky hills and through dense chimesal for the sake of getting a shot or two at a deer, has no attraction for us. However, we wish the boys good luck, and sincerely hope they will not be so unfortunate as to burn up their camp equippage this time.

The Woodland Library.

This institution, under the management of the Librarian, Mrs. Craft, and the other ladies who have so efficiently added their influence towards making it a permanent success, is gaining in popularity and influence every day. The selection of books and the pleasant associations of the library cause many to assemble there to pass a pleasant evening in reading useful books or in pleasant conversation, who might otherwise spend their time in much more unprofitable and precarious occupations. Drop in at the library and pass pleasant hour among the books.

Saturday's Races.

An interesting race will come off next Saturday over the track of the Woodland Jockey Club, the following being the programme of the day: Al. Hiller enters Minnie Warren, W. J. Roberts enters John Nelson, Jr., H. Locke enters Shylock, H. Ogburn enters Nellie and D. Wyckoff enters Lottie. The race is to be the best 3 in 5, and to rule. According to sporting men's edict it will be closely contested.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Wiseman, so long engineer at Jackson's planing mill, advertises for a situation of the same nature. He has good recommendations.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

We call the attention of all persons reading anything in the truss line to the card in our columns of Price & Sons' Magnetic Elastic Truss—said to be without exception the very best article in the market.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Mr. Henry P. Martin is again in Woodland putting down artificial stone walks, etc., specimens of which may be seen at Mr. Cook's residence in the southeast part of town. He will receive and execute orders on short notice.

E. J. Haight who was elected Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly was in town yesterday. He feels quite exultant over his victory, and we sincerely congratulate him upon his success, hoping and believing he will do honor to the position.

If you need a fine old violin, and don't want to pay $150 for one, send to me for one of my fine violins, price $20; and should you want a good fair instrument for $6, $8, or $10, I will send it to you by express. Uncle Harris', 702 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Officer Huston is busily engaged in sowing the Court-yard with grass seed. When the space soon shall have become covered with a coat of green the Court-yard will become a beautiful public park, where all may spend a pleasant hour during the balmy spring and summer evenings.

Who noticed it? The evening star, Venus, was clearly visible at four o'clock Saturday afternoon. It seemed to be almost close to the disk of the new moon. It is rather remarkable for a star to appear so bright in broad daylight. The explanation is, probably, that it was so near the moon.

It is worth one's while to drop in at the White House and take a look at the magnificent display of holiday goods on exhibition there. The pictures, the statuary, the toys, the vases and the hundred other attractions are worth going to see. And Mr. Alexander has again gone below after more.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman, Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

The DEMOCRAT is gaining in favor every day, and from the flattering assurances we are receiving from different parts of the county we are satisfied that by the time the second volume is completed the Daily will be a success beyond doubt. Business men cannot do better than to advertise in the DAILY and WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

Mrs. Webber, who presides over the dress-making emporium of Woodland, at Alexander's White House, has on exhibition at that place a magnificent suit, just finished, for a young lady near Blacks who contemplates matrimony in the near future. The suit is of silver grey poplin trimmed with silk bands of a slightly darker shade, with plaited borders. It is, in fact, of the latest Parisian style, elaborate and complete, and does great credit to Mrs. Webber as an architect in female wearing apparel.

Johnson & Mossmayer's butcher yesterday killed a large bullock, his weight being 1,080 lbs. neat.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

The Rev. T. H. Rouse will preach at the Congregational Church at 11 o'clock A.M. next Sunday. Seats free and all are invited.

Books suitable for Holiday Presents, at the Variety Store.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's jewelry store.

Another big race Saturday week. The same horses that trotted last Saturday with the addition of Shylock. We expect to see some splendid time made.

Anyone wanting feed ground can be accommodated by calling upon Shryock's Pioneer Mills, on First street, in rear of Bank.

Sim Blum, of Winters, arrived in town last Tuesday upon business involving the interests of a large number of the citizens of Winters and Buckeye.

For Holiday Presents, go to the Variety Store, opposite the College.

We noticed our friend Warnock of the Winters *Advocate* on the street recently. He reports Winters as all right and the *Advocate* in a flourishing condition.

The quarterly meeting services will be held in the M. E. Church, Woodland, Saturday and Sunday the 15th and 16th instant by the presiding Elder, A. J. Nelson.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

Andy McClory, who lives four miles east of Winters, was thrown from his wagon at the railroad crossing the other day and received severe but not dangerous bruises.

The Dixon *Tribune* says that Warnock of the Winters *Advocate* does not intend to move to Gridley, as before announced, but will remain at Winters and manage the *Advocate*.

Instructions in guitar music will be given on reasonable terms, for which purpose a class is now being organized. For particulars address J. R. PORTERFIELD, look box 27, Woodland.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

And still the dry weather continues and the north wind blows. Quite a number of our farmers will have to sow their ground again as the wheat already put in has sprouted, and has died for want of moisture.

Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands, at the Variety Store.

A meeting of the Directors of the Woodland Library Association will be held next Monday evening Dec. 17th, at which meeting the regular election of officers for the ensuing term will be had. A full attendance is desired.

By referring to our marriages it will be seen that the oft repeated assertion that "Grimes is dead," is false. He not only continues to exist, but has got rid of his historical bashfulness, popped the question, been accepted and has actually got married.

For the best Toys in the market go to St. Louis' Variety Store.

Al. Read, auctioneer, sold a horse the other day for $10 50, to Benj. F. Ready, Esq., and Ben. says he is now *ready* to make a present of said equine quadruped to any one who will assume the ownership thereof. The steed isn't an Occident by any means.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

The new brick building in course of erection in College block is rapidly approaching completion. The iron front below and the decorations of the upper story are models of elegance and architectural taste. It will be an elegent and substantial building when completed.

Our typos, including his satanic majesty of the office, have all provided themselves with a new uniform consisting of knit wool jackets, of which they feel very proud. It is seldom that printers can indulge in such luxuries, and we are correspondingly proud of our type-stickers.

We have been shown a piece of rock from the Little Mac, an Arizona mine, which is very rich. Its assay value is about $5 per pound, or $10,000 per ton. The Little Mac is gaining in favor every day, and is destined to take precedence of the different locations in Globe District.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

For the choicest and freshest Candies, Nuts, and other Confectioneries, call at St. Louis' Variety Store.

Will somebody rise and explain the complications which seem to exist concerning the incorporation of the "Little Mac," and the relations that mine sustains to the McMillan proper? We would be much obliged if some one would make plain the mystery which seems to attach to the above mining complications.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Our people are of course looking forward to the Holidays with bright anticipations, and the fact that Alexander has again gone below to make more purchases especially for that season of enjoyment and festivity, in addition to his previous heavy purchases, will be good and pleasant news to those desiring to make purchases, either in the line of staple goods or fancy articles. The stock at the White House is choice and complete.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

Our old friend Ed. Gallup returned from a visit to his old Eastern home in Rhode Island last Monday to which he has been paying a visit. He reports a very pleasant trip, and does not regret the many boyhood reminiscences called up at the sight of his old home. Much to the surprise of his many California friends, he failed to bring back with him a fair partner to share his joys and sorrows while trudging along the rugged pathway of life.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

Mrs. Hafky, of the European Toy Store, has in her possession a curiosity in the shape of a double goose egg, taken from the carcass of a defunct tame specimen of the anser family which she had slain with a view to appropriating the remains for alimentary purposes. It consists of one complete egg to which is attached another not fully developed but nearly as large as the original. It is a natural curiosity.

We call the attention of the public to A. Alexander's holiday advertisement which appears in to-day's DEMOCRAT. Mr. Alexander has certainly shown a commendable spirit of enterprise in placing before the people of Woodland an array of holiday goods that would do honor to any store in San Francisco His stock is magnificent, unique, elegant, complete. Do not fail to look in at the White House when you want to purchase holiday goods.

MARRIED.

In the Christian Church, Madison, Dec. 9th by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Wm. D. Bowen of Winters, and Miss Bettie Forsman of Dixon.

In this city, Dec. 6th, at the residence of Hon. F. S. Freeman, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Mr. G. G. Grimes and Miss E. J. Freeman, all of Woodland. [No cards.]

Accompanying the above notice was a tribute to the printer in the shape of a beautiful cake. For this, thanks, and may our two friends who thus, through the holy rites of matrimony, have become united in the most sacred of all earthly ties, never have cause for regretting the same. May complete and unalloyed happiness be the result of their union, and that nothing may occur through life to mar the same, is our heartfelt wish.

DIED.

In Woodland, Dec. 5th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Boggs.

If you want nice sweet bread, biscuit and rolls, use Leef's Yeast Cake.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

FOR 1877-78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY announce, for the year to come, the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western Farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustration, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY,"—by EDWARD EGGLESTON (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare ROXY to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of "The American Art Association."

AMERICAN SPORTS.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

OUT-OF-DOOR PAPERS,—by John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.—Dr. Thos. M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE.—Col. George E. Waring, with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to their uses.

SAXE HOLM.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novelette" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"HIS INHERITANCE,"—By Adeline Tratton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE"—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in SCRIBNER at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the MAGAZINE, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price, $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is

FAREWELL.

Breathe softly, wind, around his parting sails,
And waft him swiftly on thy whispering wing
Unto some peaceful shore, whose quick'ning gales
New life and hope may bring,

Smile softly, Summer skies, in cloudless blue
Or, dim with showers, hide your sparkling sheen;
But, bright with day, or veiled with evening dew,
Still bend o'er him serene.

Flow softly, waters, o'er a waveless sea,
And bear him smoothly; with your rippling streams,
Full of vague mem'ries, sweet and strange and free,
Charm him to pleasant dreams.

Shine softly quiet stars, whose pitying eyes
Keep nightly watch for those whose loving tears
Follow him ever with sad lingering sighs,
With passionate fond tears.

O wind, and sea, and stars, and Summer skies!
Be gentle wardens; let him gently roam,
Till longing hearts, and tender, happy eyes
Welcome the wanderer home.

BROTHER PHIL.

Edith Forrest lifted a pair of pretty blue eyes to her husband's face—pretty, soft eyes, with wistfulness all among their velvety shadows.

"It's so lonesome of an evening, Harry! Please stay at home to-night or take me with you for a change, dear."

Mr. Forrest smiled in a very superior sort of way—a sort of patronizing, indulgent way, as though it was the height of absurd womanish folly for Edith to have made the remark.

"This is nonsense, Edith. You know perfectly well how ridiculously impossible it is for me to be either always at home or take you out somewhere. You must remember that because a man is married he does not expect never to be anywhere but where his wife is, if she is the sweetest, prettiest little girl in the world!"

He bent forward to kiss her, and Edith smiled—a suspiciously tear-flavored smile it was, however.

"But I do get so tired of staying so much by myself, Harry. I am almost a stranger in London, and I am sure there are only two ladies in the house whom I know, and don't like to be always running to their rooms. Harry—really I did not think you would get tired of my company so—so soon. It hasn't been three months since we were—married—and—"

And little Mrs. Forrest's sobs and tears overcame her entirely, and Harry's face grew vexed and stern.

"You are romancing, Edith. You know perfectly well I have never thought of such a ridiculous thing, and I do not want to see such childishness on your part."

And, to further enforce his assumption of marital dignity, Mr. Forrest walked out and shut the door very emphatically.

Then, of course, Edith's tears came in good earnest.

"It's too bad, too bad! Harry is getting tired of my society, I know he is, and I wish—I wish—I had never married and left home, where everything was so gay and pleasant, and there were never long, lonely evenings. Oh, dear!"

It wasn't a very good thing for Edith to be thinking—this regret for a life, which, undeniably pleasant though it was, had never been so beautified and glorified until Harry's love came to her. But it was pitiably true that her husband's neglect of her of late had more than once made such thoughts, more than once had brought hot tears of wounded pain and regret to the blue eyes that other young men than Harry Forrest had thought worth their while to have smile in theirs; and Edith was certainly very lonely.

The great, fashionable boarding house to which Harry had brought her, and installed her in one of its most elegant rooms, was not such a home as she had been accustomed to, where everything was gay cheer and childish frolic.

The boarders were, of course, utter strangers, and haughtily exclusive.

Edith was reserved and skrinking, and, with the exception of Mrs. Thistle, a gentle little widow, who was almost as shy as Edith herself, and Mrs. Worthington, who was jolly and gay as she could be, little Mrs. Forrest had not an acquaintance in all the city.

"It's too bad," she sobbed bitterly, as she lay on the little crimson silk lounge, with her face all tear-flushed, and her rose-bud mouth quivering. "I can almost see them at home now—Sue, and Jennie, and Sill, and the parlor lighted up, and perhaps Howard singing one of his lovely tenor solos to Sue's accompaniment; and Frank Morrison will come in and they'll have a delicious waltz, and then Phil will speak of me—dear, darling old Phil! He always thought more of me than any one else ever did—even Harry Forrest! I wish I hadn't ever married him, and then—"

There was a little expression of discontent and indignation coming on her lips—memories that would not bear comparison with her present gilded loneliness called them up, and it wasn't a good sight to see on a pretty married woman's face.

For an hour after Harry had gone out Edith lay on the couch, all sorts of thoughts running riot in her brain, until they were dissipated sharply by a rap on the door, and a card that sent all expression out of her face and eyes except surprise, that quickly changed into an excitement of delight.

"Tell the gentleman I will be down in a moment," she said to the servant.

Then she flew to the dressing-mirrror and saw that she was in a presentable condition, and then went down stairs, with a smile and three unspoken words on her lips:

"Dear old Phil!"

* * * * * *

Three weeks later Mr. Forrest came in somewhat unexpectedly—just in time to see Edith standing by the window kissing her hands to a gentleman driving by in a carriage—a handsome, dashing-looking fellow, with bold black eyes and drooping mustache—just in time to see the sparkle in his wife's eyes and the heightened color in her cheeks.

"Well, who is he?"

He asked the question so suddenly that Edith gave a little cry of surprise.

"Oh, Harry, I didn't know yc were here! How you startled me!"

"Doubtless. But that doesn't explain why you were kissing your hand to—whom?"

The blush on her cheek deepened until her face was scarlet.

"He is—a—friend—acquaintance of mine," she stammered.

He looked angrily at her—angrily, with a faint sense of pain mingling with the anger.

"An acquaintance! Since when, please? Edith, do you know you are doing a terrible risky thing in answering any salutes from bold, fast men who, in driving by, may have been fascinated by your pretty face? Edith, I won't ask any more questions, but I insist upon you obeying me in keeping away from those windows."

And for the first time in their lives they sat down to their dinner with a cloud between them.

"And I don't care," Edith said to herself. "If Phil is kinder to me than Harry is, I'll like him best, that's all. He wouldn't leave me alone as Harry does, and this very night we are going to drive in the park if the moon is bright."

And when Mr. Forrest came in that evening, about 10 o'clock, he was again fortunately in time to catch the black-eyed, black mustached fellow going down the front steps to the chaise waiting at the door, and just in time to find Edith folding away her jacket. But he said nothing.

His whole soul was beginning to be on fire with fury and jealousy, and he found it remarkably easy to stay at home, when Edith was so winningly sweet and charming that he wondered whether or not she meant it, or was only trying to cheat him into a disbelief of her recklessness.

But Edith's curious conduct—times when she was extravagantly gay, times when she was dull, pale and sad—worried him.

She never asked him to stay at home in the evenings now—of course she preferred to have him out of the way so that she could have her own good time with her—"friend," Harry said to himself, ironically, for in his very heart of hearts he could not bring himself to say "lover."

His faith in his wife was too strong to admit of a doubt of aught beyond indiscretion, and yet he was agonizingly jealous.

Then one evening the climax came, when Harry came home to dinner half an hour earlier, and found Edith reading a note, which she tore into fragments the instant he crossed the door-sill—tore and threw it into the fire with flushed face and startled action.

"Mrs. Worthington wants me to go to her room to-night. I suppose you will be going out, Harry?"

He knew he was telling what was not so.

"Yes, I am going out to the club."

In his heart he hated himself for the falsehood he told, for he knew he had made up his mind to watch his wife well that night, and see if his jealousy was warranted or not.

Edith's cheeks glowed and her eyes sparkled, and she seemed in a state of delicious excitement at dinner.

Then she dressed in a becoming toilette of black silk, with flimsy laces at wrists and throat, and rich jewelry—rather elaborate for a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Worthington, Harry thought, as he smiled bitterly behind his newspaper.

He purposely prolonged his stay half an hour beyond his usual time, and then was vexed that Edith should show no signs of perturbation.

"She's already so versed in deceit that she can control her face and impatience."

Finally he put on his overcoat and gloves, and went out to take up his position on the opposite side of the street, where he commanded the doors and windows; and ten minutes afterward a tall, black-mustached gentleman drove up and rang the bell, and in a moment more his wife—his sweet, beloved Edith, whom he had never loved so well as at this moment of her falsity—his wife came down, and the two were driven away.

It was the work of a moment to hail a passing cab, and the chase began, and ended at the door of Exeter Hall, and Harry bought his ticket and took a seat as near as he could get to Edith and her—her—"friend."

It was a pale haggard face that watched them all that evening, and a pair of eyes that were pitifully pained and indignant and passionful as he noted how perfectly happy the two were—how Edith, whose sweet reserve and shyness had been one of her greatest charms to him—how Edith was so free in her manner to him, and how admirably the gentleman returned her pretty little familiarities.

It was an hour of torture to him.

He sat there remembering all the times he had neglected Edith—how she had coaxingly asked him to "stay at home" or "take her."

He realized, as he had never done before, what a sudden and great change it had been to her to leave her home where there was such a large family of brothers and sisters, and, consequently, a great deal of young company.

He began to appreciate how careless he had been of the happiness entrusted to his keeping.

He sat there, repentent, indignant, jealous, remorseful, ready to fly at that handsome, dashing fellow who assumed such an air of proprietorship over his foolish, silly little wife—the lovely little girl, who, not having her husband's society, had sought companionship elsewhere.

He never heard a chord of the divine melodies, he never heeded the storm of applause.

All he heard, all he saw was Edith's occasional low laugh, her beautiful flushed face as she turned her profile toward him.

Then the performance was over.

He followed as closely as he dared, until he saw them take their carriage, and then the second chase begun, that ended—at the door of their house, and then from inside his own cab he saw the black moustache sweep across Edith's mouth, and he heard her low, sweet good-night.

"And Phil, don't forget to drive to the park to-merrow—at 5, to-morrow

"Phil! Phil!"

"It has come to the permitted familiarity of name, has it?"

And Harry thought, as he dismissed his cab, and ran up stairs, two steps at a time; that if ever a man had just cause to shoot another, he had.

Edith stood before her dressing-case, slowly drawing off her gloves, when he dashed in, pale, rathful.

"What does this mean? Where have you been?"

If he though to confront her in a falsehood he was mistaken.

She flushed crimson, but answered promptly:

"I have been to Exeter Hall. Have I committed an unpardonable sin?"

"You have done the next thing to it. Who is that—that man with whom you dared to go? Do you know you have run the risk of losing your character—you, a married woman, going to a place of public entertainment with a man who is almost a stranger to you? Edith! have you any idea of what you have done?"

She turned her face, pale enough now, to him.

"Harry have you any idea of what you have done? Night after night I have stayed here by myself, until I wonder I did not run away and go home. I begged you to stay, or let me go sometimes—not always, and you laughed at me. And, then, when I found some one who paid me the attention you should have done, you talk to me this way! I will tell you, honestly, the gentleman who took me in is very, very dear to me. I love him! There! And if you won't be good to me, he will!"

Forrest stood dumbfounded.

"Edith, do you know what you say? Oh, Edith, wife! are you mad that you dare speak such awful words? You love him!"

He staggered to a chair, pale as death. This, then, was the end of all.

For a moment Edith kept her ground; then her lips began to quiver, and her eyes filled with tears; then she went up to him and knelt beside him.

"Harry, Harry darling, I do love him, but not as I do you! He is my brother Phil, Harry—the one you never saw. He came here several weeks ago, and—we planned it all to make you love me more dear."

And the lesson had its effect, for Harry Forrest remembers what agony of mind he suffered when he feared the worst. And he realizes that it might all have been as he feared.

Nervousness.

Now, from whatever cause or combination of causes nervousness has been produced, if happiness and health are to be restored, the causes must be removed, and the injury they have caused repaired. For, in proportion to the weakness of a man's system and the enfeeblement of his nerves, will be the liability of his falling a victim to other and more fatal maladies; and thus it is that every day we find such diseases as bronchitis, consumption, Bright's disease, brain disease, and insanity following on the heels of nervousness. First we must remove the cause, restore the tone of the heart and improve the blood. All injurious habits must be given up; late hours and intemperance in eating abandoned; smoking, if practiced, stopped. The food is most important. It must be abundant and wholesome—neither too much nor too little. It should not be sloppy, and soups had better be avoided so long as solid food can be taken. Rise from the table feeling that you have had enough, but not oppressed with what you have eaten. The bread should be stale, and no very heating food taken. Eight hours' sleep should be taken every night, if possible. This alone will nearly cure. Take no narcotics to make you sleep. A few raw oysters before bed time are worth all the narcotics in the world, are easily digested, and furnish material for restoring the nervous tissues and blood. If you wake up in the middle of the night, sometimes a stale biscuit will set you off to sleep again. A change of scene; air and cheerful society, with sea-bathing, are excellent agents for curing nervousness. Avoid physic—it exhausts the tone of the system, the very thing you would restore. Above all, keep up a good heart.

The Richmond Battle Fields.

The battle-fields around Richmond are quiet meadows now, reclaimed by nature, with few signs of the days of "blood and iron." At Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill, one sees but little to remind him of the terrible scenes enacted there twelve and fifteen years ago. In the woods and on hill-sides and river bluffs in the Peninsula, where no attempt has been made to cultivate the land, sloping earthworks are still to be seen, but elsewhere the intrenchments have been leveled. Below Petersburg there are few traces even of such formidable fortifications as Steadman, Hell and Damnation. The Crater and the fields around it are owned by Mr. Griffiths, who was born close by, and was in Petersburg when the mine was fired. He has built a house near the Crater, and now has his father's farm under excellent cultivation. The Crater itself has been almost untouched, and a thick underbrush of peach trees and sprouts has sprung up from the pits thrown away by the soldiers during the siege. The ravine where the dead lay in great heaps on that terrible morning has been brought under the plow year after year, until only a slight depression in the field can be pointed out. The visitor has to pay 25 cents for a glimpse of the Crater and the interior of a shed stocked with battle relics.

DO IT NOW.—Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly, and then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours those prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so very many things pressing at once upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let us tell you a secret.

Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word "now."

BIRD LIME.—"Been off on a lark, eh?" a woman's voice came dropping out of a second story window out on West Hill, at the solemn hour of midnight. "Been out on a lark, eh!"

"Bet your life," replied a deep manly voice, about eighteen inches thick.

"All right," she said, "go roost in the cow shed."

"Won't do it," he persisted, "there's cattle linnet."

Then she told him he had been robbin' his family to pay the bar-keeper, and he said if she didn't hush 'owling he'd whip-her-well when he got in the house.

"You try it," she screamed, "an' I'll up an' hawk you down with a flat iron."

"Gull long," he yelled, "ye couldn't do it. Let me in and let's stork it over."

And if the neighbors hadn't interfered and stopped it, there is no telling to what extremes they might have gone.

THE opinion seems to be gaining ground that "blinders" to prevent horses from seeing with freedom, are not only useless, but the exciting cause of many accidents. Observation shows that a great many of these blinders are not properly sustained, and by continuously flapping into the eyes of horses, tend to destroy their sight. Owners of horses would do well to investigate the matter. —*Portland Press.*

A Wretched Existence.

Other conditions being equal, there is no reason why a healthy man or woman should not enjoy life; and it may well be doubted whether adverse fortune has the power entirely to destroy the happiness of one who sleeps soundly and whose digestion is good. But for the nervous, feeble, dyspeptic invalid there is no comfort in life. His existence is indeed a wretched one. But he should not despair of relief. That benignant restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has imparted healthful vigor to many a self supposed incurable. It is an unequaled builder up of broken down physiques, and is besides a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, irregular habit of body, biliousness and kidney and bladder difficulties. It eliminates from the blood the acrid element which gives rise to rheumatic ailments, cheers and relieves the aged and infirm, and may be used with great advantage by ladies in feeble health. Its perfect purity also commends it to the use of invalids.

Iron and the Human Blood.

Iron, the oldest of all metals, is also the most widely dispersed throughout all nature. There is not a plant, nor an animal, nor an iota of the mineral kingdom, but what contains its proportion of iron, and the human blood is indebted to iron for one of its largest component parts.

Iron has been employed for ages as a medicine, but never have its virtues been so fully appreciated, nor has it ever been so universally demanded as at the present time.

Our fathers of old were but little acquainted with therapeutics. If they were ailing, "too much blood" was the verdict, and they had recourse to bleeding as a general panacea; while the church was constantly preaching abstinence and fasting.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. Our medical practitioners have well nigh forgotten the free use of the lancet, and our churches, realizing the constantly growing physical impoverishment of our race, have lapsed in the enforcement of their commandments. Indeed, the results of our civilization with its crowded cities and sedentary habits compels us to adopt an entirely different treatment. Instead of weakening our system by the barbarous practice of bleeding, it is our imperative duty in all cases to *purify and enrich the blood.*

The most powerful agent for this purpose is iron. The medical profession have no doubt of this. Iron determines the principal action of life and gives to the blood that necessary quantity of red globules which constitutes the healthy vitality of the individual. Its use quickly restores the appetite and renders to the complexion a healthy appearance. It is common to see persons, hitherto perfect images of death, acquire the health and ruddy glow of the most robust.

But if iron produces such wonderful results in all cases of anemy, chlorosis, amenorrhea, impoverishment of the blood, general debility, premature exhaustion from whatever cause, the choice of the ferruginous preparation to be used must be made with great care; some preparations being insolluble produce indigestion—others, owing to certain salts, cause constipation or the opposite, slacken the appetite, blacken the teeth, possess a disagreeable odor and many other inconveniences.

There is now being introduced into this country a French preparation of Iron, known in France as *Richesse du Sang*—here it is called RED BLOOD—which we can recommend as possessing all the virtues of iron without any of the toxic ingredients or bad effects of common preparations. It is indeed the invigorating tonic par excellence. C. MELQUIOND, 415 Sansome street, San Francisco, is the agent for the United States. To be had of all the principal chemists. Price, $1.25.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold wholesale by H. C. KIRK & Co., Sacramento, Cal.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

CARDS, $1; Cabinets $2 per doz. PEOPLE'S ART GALLERY, 34 Third street, San Francisco. 110

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30 ELEGANT CARDS with name, no two alike, 10 cts., post-paid, 6 packs 50 cts; 12 packs, $1. Address C. B. HAVENS, Summit, Schoharie Co., N.Y.

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$3 BEST THING EVER OFFERED! We can send you a 7 Shot REVOLVER or a WATCH by Express for $3.00. We also keep a complete stock of Notions, Jewelry, 25c Granger's Station ery Packages, etc. For particulars address FREEMAN NOVELTY Co., 11 & 12 S. Clark St., CHICAGO. $3

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COUGH AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

HAS a magical effect in curing Colds, Coughs or Consumption of the Blood; is a Liver Invigorator and Blood Purifier; pleasant in taste and purely vegetable; my remedy for CATARRH cures the worst cases in a short time. Office, 36 and 39 St. Ann's building, corner Powell and Eddy. Consultations Free.

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[*Please state where you saw this Advertisement.*]

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TOILET ARTICLES, COLOGNE, HAIR OIL and Pomade, Bottles, Salts, etc. New styles English and French Perfumery, Cut Glass Toilet Sets, also Assayers' Materials, etc., etc., for sale by
JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
512 to 518 Washington St., San Francisco.

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OR the successful treatment of excessive fatness, without injury to the health, by the use of DR. ORR'S ELIXIR OF "GULF WEED," which can be obtained of all respectable Druggists and at the WHOLESALE DEPOT, N. E. COR. POST AND MASON STS., San Francisco. Price, $2.00 per bottle.

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SAN FRANCISCO. New four-story brick, containing 100 beautiful light sunny rooms, newly furnished, to rent by the Day, Week or Month, in suite or single, at one-half the usual rates, enabling one to live in the city in fine style for the small sum of One Dollar per day. TRY IT.

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For Parent, Child, Teacher, Pastor, Friend.

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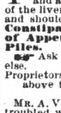
OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE, THE OLDEST and most complete Commercial College on the coast. Elegant halls; new furniture; thorough instruction; practical teachers; high standing with the public. Students can commence at any time. Day and Evening sessions. Circulars free on application.



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JOHN SULLIVAN, N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS at from $8 to $9 00
California Leather Boots, - - - $6 00
French Calf Oxford Ties, - - - $4 00
California, - - - $3 50
Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots and Shoes to the amount of $12 or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent., to make the express charges right. I sell Boots and Shoes of MY OWN MANUFACTURE ONLY. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively one price.

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MACHINE AND MODEL WORKS.
EXPERIMENTAL AND FINE SPECIAL MACHINERY. Planing, Gear Cutting, Printing Press, Brass Band Instruments, and General Machine Repairing. Dies, Taps, Punches, Reamers, and other Tools made to order. Models and Patterns for Inventors promptly executed in Wood or Metals. 514 Commercial Street, between Sansome and Leidesdorff, (Third Floor), San Francisco.

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EVERY MORNING.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
WILL DO IT. BUY IT.

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Emporium of Choice and ELEGANT JEWELRY, all of recent manufacture and most artistic finish and design, comprising varieties to suit the most fastidious tastes.
Money Loaned on Collateral Security and Unredeemed Pledges for sale.
MAX GOLDBERG.

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Aromatic Elixir
BITTERS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION and a score of ills arising from irregular action of the liver. These Bitters are pleasant to the taste and should be used in all cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Humors of the Blood and Piles.
Ask your Druggist for them and take nothing else. A. VAN ALSTINE & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers, 8½ Brenham Place above the Plaza, San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th 1876.
MR. A. VAN ALSTINE:—*Dear Sir*—For years I was troubled with Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, with occasional bilious attacks of violent Headache. I have been under medical treatment many times, but without success. About eight months ago I was advised by my friends to try DR. GUNN'S BITTERS—which I did very reluctantly for I had lost all hopes of ever getting cured—but am very happy to state that after using three bottles of your Bitters it cured me, and I am now as well as I ever was in my life.
Yours very respectfully,
LEOPOLDINA HEUER,
No. 10 St. Charles Place,
Bet. Vallejo and Green.

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REMOVAL.

W. J. PAUGH, M. D., 621 CLAY ST. Treatment of the Eye and Ear has been my specialty for the last 27 years.
CATARRH
Positively cured by Constitutional Treatment for the Blood, and the use of my NASAL TUBES for the treatment of the Nostrils, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Dyspepsia, Scrofula and Skin Diseases; also disease of the Kidneys and Genito-Urinary organs treated successfully. ELECTRICITY scientifically and successfully applied in all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and RHEUMATISM. Medical and Surgical Treatment in all Diseases.
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N. B.—ARTIFICIAL EYES—large assortment always on hand.

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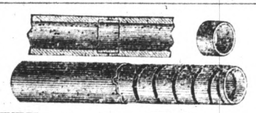

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For descriptive books send to
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M. SHORT,
Having just received a Large Invoice of
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Therefore informs his patrons that he will make CLOTHING TO ORDER at the Lowest CASH PRICE for the next Sixty Days:
Business Suits to Order, - $25
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COPYING PRESS,
Compact, Portable, Durable, and 1-3 Cheaper than an Iron Press.
Something new. The best thing yet. Be sure to see it before purchasing an iron press.
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Agents Wanted.
First-Class Agents Wanted.

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$1.50 and $2.00 Per Day, and less by the Week.
Coaches with the name of the Hotel on bring Guests to the Hotel Free. Beware of other Coaches and Runners.
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RED BLOOD!
(RICHESSE DU SANG.)
IF YOU ARE PALE,
IT WILL GIVE COLOR TO YOUR CHEEKS.
IF YOU ARE WEAK,
IT WILL GIVE YOU STRENGTH.
IF YOU FEEL DULL AND GLOOMY
IT WILL MAKE YOU CHEERFUL.
IF INCAPABLE OF EXERTION,
IT WILL GIVE YOU ACTIVITY.
IN A WORD,
If Your Blood is Thin
IT WILL MAKE IT RICH.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN AND OVER half of the women suffer from Anemy or Thin Blood; that is to say, that the quantity of red globules, which predominate in a healthy and vigorous blood, is in their cases too small. The basis of these red globules is IRON, which their internal economy fails to furnish in sufficient quantity.
The basis of this new and wonderful medicine is also IRON, which is easily assimilated by the system, and gives to the Blood that vitality and strength which it so much wants, and which is so indispensable to that real enjoyment of life, commonly called PERFECTLY GOOD HEALTH.
One of the great qualities which will make this precious preparation largely popular is that once the Blood has obtained the quantity of Iron it needs it will not absorb any more of it; there is therefore no fear of bad consequences to be entertained should a person use it when not needed.
Therefore, if you perceive any of the symptoms above described, or in any way have the least cause to think that your Blood is thin, do not hesitate a moment to have recourse to our RED BLOOD, and stick to it until you feel a radical change; under its influence you will perceive your cheeks gradually redden; your energy, moral and physical, will be strengthened, and you will discover what a good thing it is to live when one is healthy.
Anemy or Thin Blood is not only a disease by itself, but it predisposes one to any other diseases, prevalent or under whose influence you may be unconsciously thrown—why, then, not get rid at once of such a terrible enemy?
We owe this great discovery to DR. BARTKOWSKY, a distinguished French Chemist, who, under certain considerations, has entrusted the undersigned with his secret to act for him as his Agent for the United States.
N. B.—Unlike any other preparation, this does not affect the teeth.
To be had from all the principal Chemists. Price, $1.25.
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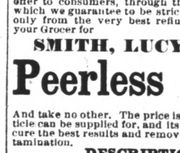
Corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THE "NEW"
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
Three-quarters Less Friction than any other Machine.
IT BEATS THEM ALL!



Self-Threading Shuttle!
Self-Threading Needle
Lightest Running
Stillest Running
Simplest
This machine is fast becoming known as the
BEST in the WORLD!
See It! Try It! Buy It!
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AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO
G. R. WOOD, Manager.
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Good Agents Wanted in all unoccupied Territory.

A REVOLUTION
IN THE
SOAP BUSINESS
A San Francisco Manufacturing firm to the readers of the RUSSIAN RIVER FLAG:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We address you in the hope that our statement may result in mutual advantage. In past years the Soap business on this coast has been conducted in a way which attached more importance to large manufacturing profits, than to honest weight and goodly, rendering competition in the Soap trade little less than a rivalry in
RASCALITY.
Boxes containing less than eleven pounds of worse than worthless trash, are boldly marked and sold as "20 Bars—18 Pounds," and wretched combination of caustic soda and putrid grease, taken from the diseased carcases of dead animals are unblushingly pressed upon the trade and the people as "the best family soaps," and to supply the deficiency resulting from incompetence and the use of refuse materials, mineral substances of the most hurtful character are added, and while such stuff may, after a fashion, supply the place of
REAL SOAP,
It does so at the expense of the fabrics, hands and health of those who use such compounds. Medical men tell us that the skin is a powerful absorbent, and poisonous compounds in soaps have been known to spread from the hands over the entire body, just as a touch of poison oak in one place will be carried from head to foot of the person poisoned, and many women who suffer constantly from a dry, burning skin, and who find their personal appearance disfigured by discolorations, will frequently find the predisposing cause of their misfortune in the compounds which are made to supply the place of TRUE SOAP for laundry, kitchen, bath and other household purposes.
THINK OF IT.
Think of tender infants, children and delicate women being constantly swathed in garments, every thread of which is permeated with the putrid poisons of diseased fat and dangerous mineral substances, which are taken up by perspiration and absorbed into the skin and circulation, endangering health and the very life of all! Yes, think of this, and then decide whether you will pay a fair price for a PURE ARTICLE or ten times the value of an apparently cheap one, the use of which is ever attended with actual loss and danger to health and comfort.
Such are the dangers to be apprehended in the use of the "cheap" soaps with which the markets are flooded, but none the less dangerous are many which are heralded forth and sold at even extravagant prices, under attractive names, leading people to believe that they will wash well without rubbing, in ice-cold water, or bleach clothing as white as snow by magical qualities, unknown to the science of soap. The very fact of soaps possessing these so-called magical qualities, is conclusive evidence that they contain substances which are injurious to clothing and dangerous to health, and should be avoided under all circumstances. To speak in
PLAIN TERMS,
Good, honest, reliable soap can only be made from pure materials, combined after proper methods, by those skilled in the art of soap-making, and we now offer to consumers, through the trade, an article which we guarantee to be strictly pure and made only from the very best refined materials. Ask your Grocer for
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-Class Agents Wanted.

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TO A WOMAN'S MOUTH.

Tell me not a woman's ra (1:1 leyes
Can the marvels of her soul betray;
For in trembling of a lip there lie a
More of passion than a glance can
Speech should be divine
From a mouth so sweet, so sweet as thine.

In the lids down drooping you may hide
Sign of inner temptests that may reign,
But a chiseled sadness will abide
On the face of one who fathoms pain
Speech should be divine
From a mouth so sad, so sad as thine.

Ah! as night intenser dark doth show
After flashing of the lightning's red,
Smiles that cover a domestic woe.
Sadder are than wildest tears were shed.
Speech should be divine
From a mouth so sweet and sad as thine.
—*Boston Transcript.*

THE WIDDER DOODLE AS A COMFERTER.

BY JOSEPH ALLEN'S WIFE.

Nancy Cypher is dead. Yes, Solemen has lost his wife with the typus. She was a likely wemen, had a swelled neck, but that wasn't nothin' aginst her, I never laid it up aginst her for a moment.

I told Thomas Jefferson, when he brought me the news, that I wished "he and I was as likely a weman as she was," for it come sudden unto me, and I wanted to praise her up. And, says I, still more warmly, "If the hull world was as likely a wemen as she was, there wouldn't be so much cuttin' up and actin', as there is now. And," says I, "Thomas Jefferson, it stands us on hand to be prepared."

But, sometimes, I get almost discouraged with that boy. I can't solemnize him down, and get him to take a realizin' sense of things. His morals are as sound as brass. But he has a good deal of time, a light and triflin' demeanor, and his mind don't seem so sound and stabled as I could wish it to be.

I don't spose anybody would believe me, but the very day after that boy told me of Nancy Cypher's death, that boy began to poke his aunt Doodle about the relict.

I told him I never see nothin', in my bull life, so wicked, and awful, and I asked him, where he sposed "he'd go to?"

He was fixin' on a paper coller, to the lookin' glass, and he says, in a kind of a cherk, genteel way, and with a polite tone,

"I spose I shall go to the weddin'."

You might jist as well exhort the wind to stop blowin', when it is out on a regular spree, as to stop him when he gets to behavin'. But I guess he got the worst of the affair. I guess his aunt Doodle skeert him, she took on so, when he sejested the idea of her marryin' to another man.

She bust right out cryin', took her handkerchief out, and rubbed both her eyes with both hands, her elbows standin' out most straight. She took on awful.

"Oh, Doodle! Doodle!" says she. "What if you had lived to hear your relict laughed at about marryin' to another man. Oh! I can't bear it, I can't. Oh! when I think of that dear man, how he worshipped the ground I walked on, and the neighbors said he did, they said he thought more of the ground than he did of me; but he didn't, he worshipped us both; and what his feelins would be if he lived to hear his widder laughed at about another man."

She sobbed like an infant babe, and I came to the buttery door, I was makin' some cherry pies and fruit cake, and I came to the door, with my nutmeg grater in my hand, and winked at Thomas, not to say another word to hurt her feelin's. I winked two or three times at him, real severe winks. And he took up one of his law books, and went to readin', and I went back to my cake. But I kep' one eye out at her, not knowin' what trouble of mind might lead her into. She kep' her handkerchif over her eyes, and groaned bad for nearly nine minutes, I should judge. And then she spoke out from under it.

"Do you call Solemen Cypher good lookin', Tommy?"

"Oh! from fair to middlin'," says Thomas J.

And then she bust out again. "Oh! when I think what a linement Mr. Doodle had on him, how can I think of any other man? I can't! I can't!"

And she groaned out the loudest she had yet. And Thomas J., feelin' sorry, I guess, for what he had done, got up, and said, "He guessed he'd go out to the barn and help his father a spell." Josiah was puttin' some new stanchils on the stable.

Thomas J. had'n more'n got to the barn, and I had finished my cake, and had got my hands into the pie crust, a mixin' it up, when there came a knock at the door, and my hands bein' in the condition they was, the widder wipes up and went to the door and opened it. It was Solemen Cypher, came to borry my bembazine dress and crape veil, for someof the mourners. I made a practice of lendin' 'em. The veil was one I had mourned for father Allen in, and the dress was one I had mourned for grandfather Smith in. They was as good as new. I thought, seein' the widder and he was some acquainted with each other, I wouldn't go out till I had got my pies done.

And so I kep' on mixin' up my crust, and pretty soon I heard him say to her, after she had set him a chair, and they had set down, and he had told his errant, says he,

"This is a dreadful blow to me, widder."

"Yes," says she, "I can feel to sympathize with you. I know well what feelin's I felt, when I lost my Doodle."

Not one word does she say about brother Timothy. But I hold firm, and so does Josiah. We do well by the widder.

"I believe you never wus acquainted with the corpse, was you, widder?" says Solemen.

"No," says she. "But I have heard her well spoke of. Sister Samantha wus jest a sayin' that she was a likely wemen."

"She wuz, widder! she wuz. My heart-strings was completely wrapped round that wemen. Not a pair of pantaloons have I hired made, sense we wuz married, nor a vest. I tell you it is hard to give her up. It's the hardest day's work I ever done in my life. Nobody but jest me knows what, for a wemen, she wuz. She was healthy, savin', hard workin', pious, equinomical. And I never knew how dear she wuz to me—how I loved her, as I did my own soul, till I see I had got to give her up, and hire a girl at two dollars a week; and they waste more'n their necks are worth."

And he sithed so loud that it sounded considerably like a groan. Solemen takes her death hard. He sithed two or three times right along, and the widder sithed too. It was dretful affectin' to hear 'em go on; and if I hadn't been so busy, I don't know but it would have drawed tears from me. But I was jest puttin' in my sweetnin' into my cherry pies, and felt it my duty to be calm. So I composed myself, and kep' on with my work, and heard 'em a talkin' and a sympathizin' with each other.

"Oh!" says Solemen, in a mournful voice, "I can tell you, widder Doodle, there are tender memeries in my heart for that wemen. When I think how good dispositioned she was, how she would get up and build fires in the winter, without sayin' a word, it seems as if my heart must break."

"I love to build fires," says sister Doodle. "I always used to build the fire when I was a livin' with my Doodle."

"Did you, widder? I wish you had known the corpse, I believe you would have loved each other, like sisters."

His tone seemed considerable chirker than it had sounded, and he went on. "I believe you look like her, widder. You look out of her eyes as she looked out of her'n; you put me in mind of her."

The widder's voice seemed some chirker, too, and, says she, "You must chirk up Mr. Cypher, you must look forward to happier days."

"I know it," and he put on the tone he used to evenin' meetin's. "I know there is another spear, and I try to keep my mind on it; a happy spear, where hired girls are unknown, and partin's are no more."

"I hate hired girls," says sister Doodle, almost warmly.

"Do you, widder? Do you hate 'em?" says he, in almost glad tones, and then, says he, in real convinced axents, "You do look like her, I know you do; I can see it plainer and plainer every minute. Oh! what a wemen she was! So afraid of infringin' on men. She knew her place so well. I couldn't have made that wemen think she was my equal, not if I had knocked her down. How many times she has said to me, that no wemen was strong enough to go to the poles, and she had rather dig potatoes any time than to vote. She was as good as a man at that. Many a time, when I would get backward with my fall's work, she would go out on the lot and dig as fast as I could."

"I love to dig potatoes," says sister Doodle, "and no money would have me to vote."

"You do look like her, widder. If my own father disputed me on it, I'd stand my ground. You look like her, you make me think on her."

"Well, then, you must think on me all you can; don't be delicate about it at all. I'd love to think I could chirk you up, and be a comfort to you in that way, or any other."

"You do chirk me up, widder. I feel better than I did feel, when I came here to-day."

"Well, then, you must come, and be chirked-up, often."

"I will, widder."

"Come Sunday night, or any time."

"I will, widder, I will."

I must say, that, as I heard her go on, I couldn't help askin' myself this mathematical question, and doin' in my mind, this little sum in figures:

"Samantha, ort from ort leaves how many? And how many to carry?"

And though I answered myself, calmly and firmly, "ort," still I realized that figures wus made to differ from each other in value and glory, from figure one, clear up to figure nine, and "orts" was made "orts" unbeknown to them. And if sister Doodle wouldn't never be killed for knowin' too much, still she was a clever critter, and what little sense she had run to goodness, and that is more than could be said of some folks es sense; some runs to meanness, every mite of it.

I was jest a thinkin' this over, as I finished up my last pie; and I washed my hands at the sink, and went and carried 'em out, and put 'em into the oven. And, as I did so, I said, "Good mornin', Mr. Cypher," in jest as friendly and sympathizin' a way, as them words wus ever said. I then went and done up the dress and veil ready for use, and laid 'em on the table. And, thinkin' that I must say something to comfort him up, I says to him, in consoling axents, "That she was a likely wemen, and I dared presume to say, was better off than she was here."

But, though my words wus said with such a good motive, he didn't seem to like 'em, and he spoke right up, and says he:

"I don't know about that, I don't know about her being better off. It was a year ago last winter that I bought her a new calico dress, and brought it home to her unexpected. And on her last sickness, she took it into her head that she could eat some chicken, and though we had half a barrel of pork in the house, I went right out that same day and killed a hen. I done well by her, and I don't know about her bein' better off, I don't know about it."

I heerd my pies a sizzlin' over in the oven, and I hastened to their relief. And while I wus a turnin' 'em round, Solemen took the bundle offer the table and started off. The widder, that clever critter, went to the door with him. She said sumthin' to him, I couldn't really hear what it wus, as I wus a turnin' my last pie, as she said it, but I heerd his last words, as he went down the steps. They wus:

"I feel better, widder, I feel better than I did feel."—*Peterson's for November.*

A BILL OF FARE.—Here is one bill of fare, as given by a traveler in the North, which may seem incredible, and yet I can vouch for it as not being a whit exaggerated: Seven men in thirteen days consumed two buffalo bulls, seven cabri deer, fifty pounds of pemmican (equal to about half a buffalo), and a great many ducks and geese, and on the last day there was nothing to eat. This enormous quantity of meat could not have weighed less than sixteen hundred pounds at the very lowest estimate, which would have given a daily ration to each man of eighteen pounds. Incredible as this may seem, it is by no means impossible in a severe climate, and living the active life that these men lead. I remember camping with three half-breed plain-hunters one evening beside a buffalo calf we had killed shortly before dusk. The men began cutting the animal up and feasting upon it. They were eating when I retired for the night, and they were still hovering over the fire when I arose early in the morning. With the exception of the head, which was slowly roasting upon the coals, there was nothing left of the calf except the bones.—*Manitoba Correspondent New York Post.*

COOL currency—Winter quarters.

Our Alaska Investments.

A decade has elapsed since the double-crested eagle flew from the dreary length and chilly breadth of Alaska, and during that time the intense materialistic eyes of our fellow-citizens have been keenly scrutinizing the rugged land, the timber thickets, the furry beasts, and finny visitants that are purely and essentially Alaskan, with the undisguised determination to strike in at once where it would pay. They have struck thus far once, and only once.

Few understand, or understood, the underlying motives that prompted the purchase of Russian America; for the truth is that the idea was a suggestion at first on the part of Seward, and the purpose arose within the distinguished secretary's mind by a sudden cognizance of the following facts: The character of the old Russian American company expired in 1862. The company was deeply in debt, and he Government was hesitating over the advisability of renewing the lease to the same company and under the same terms; and while hesitating in this way from year to year, a company of American merchants in San Francisco made through the Russian consul there, overtures for the purchase of the exclusive right of trade in Alaska for a stated term of years.

Baron Stoeckel, Russian Minister at Washington, had occasion soon to call Seward's attention to this matter, and then the idea entered the secretary's mind of purchasing the country out and out; for, he reasoned, if a few of our traders find the enterprise of practically owning and controlling that vast area one so simple and profitable, why should not the United States Government at once possess itself of Russian America, since it evidently begs for an owner? And, acting on this logic, Mr. Seward moved promptly with negotiation, and found a willing coadjutor in the form of the Russian Minister; and we all know how, in a storm of mingled approbation and lively opposition, the treaty was finally retified.

And so we took Alaska ten years ago, just as a big boy takes a strange toy, full of great satisfaction, and fired with an intense desire to investigate its inner workings, and, like the boy, we have made the examination, and we have laid the toy aside. How he pitied the ignorance of our Russian friends who declared in reply to our call far information regarding its natural resources, that they had been so engrossed in the one idea of getting furs that they really "did not know of anything else;" and, after ten seasons of careful inquiry, we find too, that we to-day "don't know of anything else."

However, though we have lost the wild apples of Sitka, and have failed to see the shimmer of golden fields of corn at Kodiak, yet we have much to please and far more to intrest us in Alaska. It is a paradise for the naturalists, a happy hunting ground for the ethnologist, a new and boundless field for the geologist, and the physicial phenomena of its climate are something wonderful to contemplate. It is, and will be for years to come, a perfect treasure trove for these gentlemen; but alas! it bids fair, from what we know, never to be a treasure trove for the miner or the agriculturist.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Longevity of Poets.

There are many, and among them Dr. Madden, who, believing an actively poetic temperament opposed to longevity, have no good word to say for the imagination. A glance at facts, however, will make it appear that imagination is no more incompatible with "length of days" than is any other mental faculty. Dr. Madden published a table in which he endeavored to show that "a good poet dies young;" but the table, for reason which it might not be charitable to mention omits the names of many of the most distinguished poets who have lived long—some of them very long—lives. Young, Metastasio and Voltaire lived 84 years; Goethe, 82; Klopstock, 79; Chaucer 72, and Milton and Dante 66. But Dr. Madden's conveniently constructed tables neglects to record these great names, while it mentions, with remarkable scrupulosity, the names of such poets as Burns and Cowley, who shortened their lives by intemperance. No doubt the Doctor's table serves his own purpose, but it utterly fails to serve the purpose of science. Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, himself a poet, lecturer and preacher, has prepared a table, which, since the press of the country has given it an extensive circulation, many of your readers may have seen. Let us append it as a corrective to Dr. Madden's table:

William Cullen Bryant	80	Philip J. Bailey	61
Victor Hugo	75	James Russell Lowel	158
H. W. Longfellow	69	Walt Whitman	58
John G. Whitter	69	Julia Ward Howe	57
Alfred Tennyson	67	R. H. Stoddard	52
Oliver W. Holmes	67	Bayard Taylor	53
Alfred B. Street	66	Matthew Arnold	51
Robert Brownings	64		

How long any of the above authors may yet live it is impossible to know, but should the youngest of them die this year, he could not to be said to have lived a short life. The average length of human life is thirty-three years; but even Burns, Cowley, Byron and Poe—men who owned their untimely end more to dissipation than to the infirmities of genius—lived beyond that period.

GENERAL GRANT'S RAILROAD TICKETS.—I hear an instructive piece of gossip from Stratford-on-Avon. When ex-President Grant arrived at the railway station there the other day he, Mrs. Grant and Mr. Grant's secretary were about to leave the platform when one of the officials of the Great Western Company demanded their tickets. Tickets! Nothing of the kind had been heard of before in England by the party! Well, the station-master felt himself in a difficulty, for he had received no instructions to treat the travelers exceptionally; he would telegraph to London for guidance. With this understanding the party passed into the town. Upon their return to the windy little station they learned that the reply was that his Excellency and party should pass free. What a sensation we have missed. Fancy the placards of the morning papers with "Arrest of President Grant at Stratford-on-Avon for defrauding a railway company; Mr. Grant bailed by the Mayor of Stratford; Mrs. Grant by the lady custodian of Shakspeare's house; the Secretary still in prison." But, to be serious, things of this kind ought to be better managed—on either side.—*Whitehall Review.*

"CHILDREN," said a New Orleans Sunday school teacher, addressing the infant class. "Children do you know you were all born in sin?" "Please, sir," interrupted a little one, "I wasn't; I was born in New Orleans." "Well, that's the same thing," said the teacher, "Don't interrupt me any more."

AGRICULTURAL.

NOVEMBER.

BY C. L. CLEVELAND.

When thistle-blows do lightly float
About the pasture height,
And shrills the hawk a parting note,
And creeps the frost at night,
Then hilly ho! though I sing so,
And whistle as I may,
There comes again the old heart pain
Through all the livelong day.

In high winds creak the leafless tree
And nods the fading fern;
The knolls are dun as snow-clouds be,
And cold the sun doth burn;
Then ho, hollo! though calling so,
I cannot keep it down;
The tears arise unto my eyes,
And thoughts are chill and Brown.

Far in the cedar's dusty stoles,
Where the sere ground-vine weaves,
The partridge drums funeral rolls
Above the fallen leaves,
And hip, hip, ho! though cheering so,
It stills no whit the pain;
For drip, drip, drip, from bare branch tip,
I hear the last year's rain.

So drive the cold cows from the hill,
And call the wet sheep in:
And let their stamping clatter fill
The barn with warming din.
And ho, folk, ho! though it is so
That we no more may roam,
We still will find a cheerful mind
Around the fire at home!
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Fall Farming in California.

We stopped at "Knight's Landing," and called on Mr. Reed. We were told that he was busy in the field. There we found him, in a 2,000-acre lot, superintending his force of thirty men, his steam engine, his headers, wagons, mules, thresher, and separator, all of which were working harmoniously together, gathering in the crop; and this was a small outfit compared with that of Mr. Boggs, at Princeton, with whom we passed two days, entertained most agreeably by his family, in a princely farmer's mansion. We accompanied him to his 6,000 acre field, and there saw the machinery multiplied, as 100 acres each day were harvested, and the stream of wheat rolled into its bags at the rate of twelve bushels per minute. Not contented with this little farming, Mr. Boggs gives his attention to raising some of the finest horses in the State. About twenty of them we saw groomed in the stables, and there were droves of more common horses and mules frolicking on the 1,000-acre lawn. Mr. Boggs owns 100,000 acres in California, and 50,000 in Oregon. Most of it is pasturage, for he raises not more than 150,000 bushels of wheat. He has a few thousand cattle, he could not recollect the exact number, nor could he tell if his sheep would count more than 40,000, but he knew they were not below that figure. They are sheared twice in the year, averaging eight pounds of wool each, and netting, clear of all expenses, something more than $1 a head. Were they not thinned out for the market they would double themselves every two years; and 20,000 being annually sold at $1 a head, there is a total income of $60,000. Here is a model California farmer—a State Senator, honored by his fellow-citizens with the dictatorship of various public institutions—who came to Sacramento thirty years ago a bare-footed boy, and who modestly says that he has grown rich because he could not help it. We have sojourned with nobility in their castles, and have been accustomed to the etiquette of flimsy servility which calls for the address of "my Lord" and "your Lordship;" but "John Boggs—hullo, John!" is the style our friend receives at Princeton, where he is the lord of manors compared to which an English park is but a potato-patch.—*Red Bluff (Cal.) Cor. New York Evening Post.*

FERTILITY OF DAIRY FARMS.—Much nonsense is circulated in regard to the rapid loss of fertility of dairy farms, by reason of the carrying away of the phosphates in the milk. Now one thousand pounds of milk contain about three or four pounds of phosphates, of which, nearly the whole is phosphate of lime. Of this less than half is phosphoric acid; five thousand pounds of milk, therefore, contain but seven and one-half pounds of phosphoric acid, which may be taken as the yearly consumption, in this way, of each cow. As wheat bran contains 29 per centum of phosphoric acid, it needs only that about two hundred and fifty pounds of bran be fed to each cow, yearly, to replace the draft upon the soil. There are few dairy cows that are fed less than this quantity of either bran or some food equivalent to it, and it is pretty certain that very little, if any, phosphoric acid is really taken from the soil of dairy farms. On the contrary, to say nothing of the natural supply in the soil, which slowly becomes soluble, there is good reason to believe that every well kept dairy farm becomes gradually richer in phosphates every year.

PREPARE FOR CLOVER NOW.—Every farmer ought to seed his poorest fields to clover next spring. Nothing surpasses it as a fertilizer. It makes good hay and good pasturage. It resists drought well, sending its long tap roots far down into the earth in search of food and moisture. Plow the land this fall that you intend to seed to clover next spring. Plow tolerably deep, and if you bring up some clay it will do no harm. In the latter part of February or first of March harrow thoroughly and sow the seed, and you will have a set of plants that will do your eyes, and eventually your pockets, good.—*Rural World.*

THE NERVOUS PERSON.—A writer in the *Journal of Chemistry* holds out some hope to nervous people who will make the effort. The nervous ones, made so by physical defects, contrive to secure a considerable amount of happiness and largely to influence the world for good. This is accomplished by a will power which in a measure dominates over bodily imperfections. The power can be cultivated and strengthened, and every nervous sufferer should strive to gain it and never yield to despair. Fight out your destiny, rise superior to your weakness; this is the text from which sermons cannot be too often preached. A nervous person exists in the world under great disadvantages. It is like being compelled to play a perfect tune with an imperfect instrument or to row a boat against wind and tide. Life is fitful, capricious and every step uncertain. One may be progressing pretty fairly to-day, but to-morrow the nervous currents are reversed and thick darkness rests upon everything. This is applicable only to the intense forms of nervousness, such as are often met with.

A PENNSYLVANIA butter-maker tests his salt by dissolving a little in a glass tumbler; if the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste, he pronounces the salt good; if, on the other hand, it presents a milky appearance, leaves any sediment or throws scum to the surface, he rejects it.—*Chatham Courier.*

How a Bread and Milk Supper Once Served Salmon P. Chase.

"It is a very curious thing," said an old stager to a *Ledger* reporter recently, "how small things often turn the scale in close elections. You hear some of these people of to-day talk, and you think that there never was a time until recently when such a thing as partisanship was known. Why, I can remember when it was much worse than now. For instance, when Salmon P. Chase was running for Governor the first time he came, I remember, during the canvass, to a little rural town in Montgomery county. I was traveling with him at the time, and we were both to speak in the evening. Mr. Chase had not been feeling well all day, and this fact, together with what followed from it, did him more good than both our speeches. It happened in this wise: An honest farmer had come some ten miles over the country on purpose to see the Governor, as he was even then called. He saw, but was not satisfied; he determined to dine with him in order, as he said, to see what a Governor would eat. Mr. Chase not feeling well, as I have said, did not care to partake of a regular meal, and so simply ordered some bread and milk. The farmer was delighted. 'Chase is the man for Governor,' he said to his friends. 'He only eats bread and milk. He is no stuck up feller. He is like us. He is the farmer's candidate by all means.' And the story went all through the county, and even beyond. The enthusiastic farmer would tell it with all the needed variations and intonations, and when the votes were counted it was ascertained that the Whig majority was much larger than it had ever been in that county before, and all on account of that one bread and milk supper.

Talk about fickleness of the people. You don't know anything about it. Why, I knew of a man who was defeated for Congress once because he had his beefsteak broiled instead of fried, as the generality of people do. It was done in New York State, long ago, when it was not thought the thing for a candidate to canvass his district in his own behalf. He must just sit down at home, and if he were elected, well and good; if not, he must consider it the direct interposition of Providence, you know. Well, a man was nominated, and during the canvass he took a short trip on business across his district, stopping one noon at a wayside inn. Here he ordered dinner, and, not being exactly well, asked for a piece of steak broiled on the coals. The gaping rustics took it up as a crime. Word went forth from one end of the district to the other that the Whig candidate did not eat his meat as the rest of humanity did, but had it cooked upon the coals, something after the plan of a savage. They would vote for no such man to make laws for them. And he was defeated on the broiled meat issue.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Night Voyage on the Suez Canal.

We boarded a steam launch by no means large enough to accommodate us, and then, packed in a close, stuffy cabin or sitting together on the windy deck, we rushed through the canal at a headlong pace from sunset till one o'clock in the morning, the most miserable community imaginable. The lake, through which we entered the canal, was soon crossed, and we found ourselves skimming over the deep blue waters, with high sand banks on each side of us, we all looked about us with intense curiosity, for it was our first sight of one of the wonders of the modern world. As far as we could see the canal was as straight as an arrow. The high banks, sloping to the water, along the edge of which grew a few hardy shrubs, seemed to draw together at the farther end. The width of the waterline in the deep cuts is 180 feet, the depth 26 feet; the total length, 100 miles. It grew monotonous in the course of half an hour—the intermediate banks like gray walls away above our heads.

The moon rose over the top of the embankment, and amused us for a little time with a new effect. But the canal is horribly gloomy at night. It was like sailing through a gap between two hemispheres. By-and-by we raised a ship, a monster, that towered above our tow steamer and seemed to touch the stars with its tapering masts. That ship appeared to fill the canal, for the long high banks closed in behind her. We saw the black hull and the gleaming lights; we heard the blustering orders that were howled out on board, resounding above the roar of the wind in the rigging. I wondered how we were to pass her, and why she did not caution us to keep out of the way. We did slacken our pace somewhat, and then stole under her huge shadow unnoticed. She thought no more of us than if we had been a water-bug. She was very busy trying to keep herself in the middle of the canal as she slowly drifted toward Suez.

Seven ships lay in our track that night—one of them a ship of the line—and all seven of them utterly ignored us, though we were the regular express boat from Ismialia to Port Said. We came to a long, low, wooden house, painted white, and not half way up the bank. There were vines creeping over the roof and flowers growing in the garden and perfuming the night; but beyond it and above it rose the everlasting bank, and we could see nothing to the right or the left but the dark, narrow, straight gap, with its deep waters ebbing noiselessly from the sea. At midnight we entered the harbor of Port Said. The moon was brilliant, and the white sandy streets of the little city looked as if they were covered with a light fall of snow. Port Said lies above high tide, and is as handsome as a dockyard. It blisters in the sun and withers in the sea-winds, and all its drinking water is pumped over from Ismailia, fifty miles away; yet it is a healthy place and a capital resort for sportsmen, who find pelicans, flamingoes, herons, and all kinds of wild fowl, in the neighboring lake.

A TREE GIVEN TO WEEPING.—If the rain-tree of Peru is capable of doing all that is related of it, and can be propagated, it might be of great service in the arid portions of our southwestern territory. One of the Consuls of the United States of Columbia has addressed his home Government a letter describing the tree as it appears in the woods adjoining the city of Moyobamba, in Peru. It is called by the natives the tamta-saspi, *i. e.*, the raining tree. At all times it drips moisture from its leaves and branches, and in some instances the ground around it has become a swamp. This property of the tree appears to increase in the dry season. The height of the tree is stated at about fifty feet; diameter at base, somewhat over a yard.

HOUSEHOLD.

POULTRY FOR THE TABLE.—*La Bassecour*, a French journal specially devoted to the interests of the poultry-yard, gives the following directions for insuring white, plump and tender poultry for the table, as obtained from a celebrated cook in the south of France. To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain of the last year's growth should be used in the fattening process, and the water employed for mixing the food should be mixed with salt in the proportion of ten grammes to the litre (three-eighths of an ounce avoirdupois to a quart of meal). Further, a small quantity of small gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so to assist the bird's digestive functions. Special care should be taken not to give them any heavy meal for at least twelve hours before they are to be killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentation of their contents which would otherwise ensue, and which facilitates decomposition, may be avoided. Nor should we be in too great a hurry to pluck them; if feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid, the vesicle at the roots of each of them becomes engorged, and the skin gets spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week. By following directions, they may be preserved for a fortnight in mild wet weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold. A few pieces of charcoal put in the inside will asssist in preservation. To boil a pullet thus prepared, it should be put into old gravy soup, made ready beforehand, and cooked by a slow fire. Directly it is taken from the pot it should be powdered over with salt in coarse grains, and if eaten while quite hot it is a dish for the severest epicure.

RAGOUT OF RABBIT.—The following from the *Prairie Farmer* may help some of our housewives turn the plentiful rabbit to account. Remove the head and neck; joint the rabbit—when it has been nicely skinned—and lay it in salt water for one hour before cooking. Place some straps of salt pork in a frying pan, add some chopped onion, a pinch of cloves, allspice, savory, sage, cayenne pepper, a bay leaf and some bruised celery seed. When the onion is slightly browned, put in the rabbit and cover with cold water; put a lid on the saucepan, and stew until tender, adding boiling water if too dry, and salt to taste. When done, place the rabbit on a warm dish; stir into the gravy a large teaspoonfnl or butter, rolled in a small teaspoonful of browned flour; add one half teacup of fresh rich milk, and let all come to a good boil, take from the fire; stir in a little lemon juice, sour wine, or even good vinegar, in the absence of anything better; and strain gravy over the meat; garnish the dish with sliced lemon and small pointed pieces of buttered toast of equal size and shape; serve hot. The seasoning can be varied by the use of walnut catsup, curry powder, or any pungent sauces, but in this, as in all similar dishes, no one taste should be allowed to predominate over others; the seasoning of made dishes should be varied, for the palate soon tires of any stereotyped flavor.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—A night or two since a citizen of Charlotte avenue, who has a wood-pile in the alley, concluded to sit up a few hours and see if he could detect the person or persons who had stolen a dozen sticks the night previous. About eleven o'clock a bow-backed colored man came up the alley, looked around in a cautious way, and then took a stick of wood on each shoulder and started off.

"I've got you, you thief?" cried the citizen as he dashed out.

"So you hez—so you hez," replied the man, as he let the sticks drop, "but jess wait a leetle afore your fires off any pistols. Does yer know what I was gwine ter do wid dis wood?"

"Yes, I do! You were stealing it!"

"Jose like I thought you'd say, sah, but dar's whar' you hurts my feelin's. I was talkin' to de doctaw 'about dis bendin' ober in my back, an' he told me to walk up an' down the alley wid a load on boaf shoulders. I was borrowin' dis wood to carry out dat medical advice, sah, an' if you charges anything, I can pay de cash right down."

The citizen said he thought he could cure the "bending over," but he can't be positive whether he made any improvement or not, as the man broke away after the fourth kick and galloped down the alley like a barrel of sand rolling down hill.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WATER FOR THE EYES.—A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* thinks that whatever hesitation there may be justly called for in recommending one or another of the various lotions now so popular, there need be no such doubt in respect to cold water or pure water. He says in cases of much inflammation or difficulty of opening the eyelids in the morning, experienced by so many, the water should be warm, and it may be mixed with warm milk, but in nearly all other cases it should be used cold. All those who have been engaged in reading or writing during several hours at a stretch, and especially at night, should carefully bathe the eyes with cold water before going to bed and the first thing in the morning's ablutions. All artisans, too, who work at a blazing fire, ought often to wash their eyes with cold, pure water, and so should all those who work in wool, particularly carders and spinners, and those likewise who are employed in woolen and cotton manufactures, the fine dust which such works disperse often producing cataracts, obstinate inflammations, swelled eyelids, etc.,

A SAD MISTAKE WITH CHILDREN.—The grand blunder which almost all parents and nurse-maids commit is that when the child takes a whim against doing what he is wanted to do—will not eat his bread and butter, will not go out, will not come to his lessons, etc.—they, so to speak, lay hold of his hind leg, and drag him to his duties; whereas a person of tact, will almost always distract the child's attention from its own obstinacy, and in a few minutes lead it gently round to submission.

Many persons would think it wrong not to break down the child's self-will by main force, to come to battle with him and show him that he is the weaker vessel; but my conviction is that struggles only tend to make his self-will more robust. If you can skillfull contrive to delay the dispute for a few minutes and hitch his thoughts off the excitement of the contest, ten to one he will give in quite cheerfully, and this is far better for him than tears and punishment.

Russian Generals.

I have spoken of Russian generals in a previous letter, and I may add another reason to the one I then gave for the want of capacity and talent displayed among them. In the first place, all those high in command are very old men. They are men who studied the military art forty and even fifty years ago, since which time the science of war has undergone most important changes and developments. A revolution, in short. In addition to this they are men, who, for the most part, never look into a book and who rarely read a newspaper, and appear to be oblivious of the march of progress and of science, especially in the military art.

Their whole lives may be said to have been passed in one occupation; their whole minds, whatever they had, concentrated on one object, and that the most trivial to which the human mind can descend—card playing. They have done nothing else, thought of nothing else, for years. Their minds have rusted until they are as dull, as heavy, and as incapable of receiving new impressions, as the veriest clodhopper. Called from their card tables by the trumpet of war, they rise, rub their eyes, look round them completely bewildered, and as thoroughly out of the current of modern war as if they had been asleep for forty years. Not even Rip Van Winkle, with his rusty gun dropping to pieces after his long sleep, was more bewildered and lost than the majority of these poor old generals suddenly thrown into the campaign at the heads of their brigades, divisions and corps.

It may be asked why the Emperor does not send these dotards back to their card tables, and replace them by younger men, and men of talent, of which, after all, the Russian army is not destitute. Well, in the first place, there is the tradition, according to which no functionary must be removed or disgraced as long as it can be helped, from some absurd idea that the prestige of the Government would suffer. The Government would be acknowledging its own fallibility. The result is that the Government, instead of renouncing, assumes all the responsibility of all the stupidity, of all the idiocy, all the perversity and all the dishonesty of the tchenoyvik or functionary. Then it must be confessed the soft heart of the Emperor has much to do in retaining these old incapables in their positions. He cannot bear the idea of depriving an old, and what he considers a faithful public servant, of his position, and thus disgracing him, and so unconsciously prefers to sacrifice the lives of thousands of brave fellows to this misplaced feeling of kindness.

One more fact, while I am on the subject, illustrative of the way things are managed in the Russian army for which the headquarters staff must be held responsible. At the time of Suleiman Pasha's attack upon the Schipka Pass, although the pass had then been in the hands of the Russians for something like six weeks, the plan of the

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 13, 1877.

General News Items.

A Chinamen was stabbed and robbed by a Spaniard at Watsonville yesterday.

The first bar of gold extracted from British Columbia quartz arrived at Victoria Wednesday.

It has been resolved that in building the Eureka and Eel River Valley Railroad no Chinese are to be employed.

Dr. Glenn's 2,000 tons of grain, which he has been holding, is now on its way to tide water from his ranch, he having disposed of it.

Perry Drenfield cut his wife's throat, attempted to murder his brother-in-law and his (Drenfield's) daughter, and then killed himself, at Seattle, Washington Territory, Tuesday night.

A dispatch from Coquimbo, Chile, says: The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atacoma has been lost. The crew numbered 40 and the passengers about 50. Only 18 persons were saved.

Leave the stock-jobbers and gamblers to themselves, and as a man of honor come to Washington, Mr. Sharon, and attend to the business of your constituents and the country, advises the agonized Philadelphia *Press*.

The extraordinary feat completed at London, a couple of weeks ago, by Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian—walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes each—is without a parallel in athletic annals.

The fellow Robeson, who a year ago was repudiated by Secretary Robeson when claiming to be the latter's nephew in California, has been victimizing the people of Central New York through a similar petense and bogus drafts.

Judge Kelley will be the senior Republican and Mr. Randall the senior Democrat in the present House of Representatives. The former began his continuous service in the XXXVIIth Congress, and the latter in the XXXVIIIth Congress.

In the Supreme Court Wednesday the four cases brought by the Transportation Commissioners against the railroad companies, to make them answer certain questions which the Commissioners propounded, were continued for the term by consent.

Mark McDonald, says the *Daily Exchange*, was the only Senatorial candidate who went to church in Sacramento last Sunday. We are astonished that Jim Farley neglected his duties in this respect. Four and six years ago we know he was a regular church member.

Strawberries, fresh and luscious, grown in the Adobe garden, near Petaluma, says the *Argus* of the 30th of November, may be seen at the Washington Hotel. They are of extraordinary size. Some of the vines are in blossom, and others have fruit in all stages of growth.

The Territorial *Enterprise* of Saturday says: The teams and wagons belonging to the Bank of California and lately employed in hauling Justice rock, were taken up to the stables on the Divide yesterday, where they will be housed until further use is found for them. About 30 teamsters and swampers are thus thrown out of employment.

Senator Sharon has given but forty-five days in four years to his Senatorial duties, for which time he has been paid at the rate of $150 per day. But, remarks the St. Louis *Times*, his Radical associates never troubled themselves about his delinquencies until his vote was required to enable them to retain their precarious ascendency in the Senate.

The cottage owned and occupied by Frank Martin and family, near the "Mountain Springs House," on the Ione and Jackson toll road, with its contents of household effects, sewing machine included, fell a prey to the merciless flames last Monday night week. How it occurred has not transpired, nor is it probable it ever will, as nobody was known to be about the premises at the time.

The Lewiston *Teller* says that there are farms enough on the headwaters of the Potoch to supply a large colony of many hundred families. South of Lewiston and east to the reservation line five hundred farms can be taken, good for wheat. Camas Prairie east has thousands upon thousands of acres of good wheat lands outside the reservation which the plow has never touched, but are ready for it and lies unclaimed.

We understand that S. K. Welch, Joint Assemblyman from Napa and Lake counties, will be refused admission to the regular caucus of the Democrats during the present session of the Legislature. This is as it ought to be, and we hope the renegade above mentioned will receive the contempt and non-recognition he so richly deserves from the Democratic members of the 224 Legislature of California.

At present there are published in San Francisco 16 dailies, 43 weeklies, 1 semi-weekly, 15 monthlies and 1 semi-monthly. In the State there are published 293 journals and periodicals, of which 47 are daily papers. The average circulation is 2,035. The number of copies printed each year to each inhabitant is 90, being the highest average of any State in the Union. The average for New York is 89 and for Massachusetts 79. The general average is 32.

Robert Bacon of Chicago is an inventor. One of his devices is a fan-wheel, to be placed in a hat, and run by clock work. His idea is that such a machine would keep the head cool in the hotest weather, and prevent brain diseases. He set one of them going in his own hat, and the first thing he knew his hair was being wound up in the machinery. The spring was very stiff and before he could release himself a large part of his hair was pulled out by the roots.

The strike of the masons and plasterers in London has caused masters to send abroad for hands. A number who came, passage paid, from New York, joined the strikers after a few days, and the masters took possession of their tools, in consequence. The matter is still before the Courts. But lately there have come over from Germany and from Italy a good many to take the proffered situations, and they refuse to be influenced by the strikers and declare their determination to keep at work.

At St. Louis the United States Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against Thomas Walsh, Superintendent, and William K. Patrick, late Assistant Superintendent, of the new Custom-house and Post Office building. The indictments charge them with conspiracy to defraud the Government by issuing false certificates as to cost and quality of the building material. The amount involved is large, and the parties indicted are old and responsible citizens and are already under heavy bonds.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Radical, says: Just here we will take occasion to say that General Grant, on the day before his departure for Europe, predicted that before the first of February next Mr. Hayes would be without any respectable following—numerically speaking. Alluding to the so-called "reformers," the General said they had come mighty near ruining him, and that no man who paid any attention to them could successfully conduct the affairs of the Government. Ulysses, it would seem, is something of a prophet.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, recently organized, is another evidence of the permanent growth and prosperity of Healdsburg. It commenced business some two months ago with the following officers: E. H. Barnes, President; R. H. Warfield, Cashier. Capital stock, $20,000; shares to the amount of $75,000 having already been subscribed. Mr. Warfield, the cashier, seems to be a genial gentleman and a thorough business man. The vault, 6x8 in the clear, is built of the best boiler iron, well bricked in, and contains one of Hall's large new time lock safes, the latest patent. The bank is complete in all its appointments, and will no doubt do a large business.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We are favored by the *Bee* with the following very full synoposis of Governor Irwin's first benial message to the Legislature, which, if printed in full, would cover more than two of the *Bee's* ample pages. It would overburden our columns, hence must each subject of which it treats be pressed into a paragraph:

Referring first to the season just passed and to the condition of labor he says: This condition of the labor market has produced its natural result—a spirit of discontent among the laboring classes. In a few instances this spirit has manifested itself in overt acts, in the form of violent and unlawful demonstrations against the Chinese, who are regarded as the principal cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the labor market. * * * I do not wish, however, to be understood as saying that I think the laborin people ought to cease to agitate as long as they have just cause for complaint or grievances to be remedied. But they should seek remedies they suffer only through orderly, legal and constitutional methods.

STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State was, on Nov. 1, 1875, $4,472,000, and on June 13, 1877, $3,411,000. Bonds of the State Treasurer for the School Fund, $1,737,500; for the University fund, $811,500; by the University Regents, $115,000; so that of the $3,411,000 indebtedness the State holds for educational purposes $2,665,000.

IN RELATION TO TAXES.

The taxes levied for the 26th fiscal year, (1874-75) amounted to $3,234,000; for the 27th fiscal year (1875-6) $3,066,000; for the 28th fiscal year (1876-7) $3,238,000. For the 27th fiscal year the rate of taxation for State purposes was 6½ cents on each $100; and for the 28th fiscal year it will be 7⅜ cents, the increase in the rate being caused by the depreciation in the assessed value of property and largely increased appropriations. For the next two years, according to the estimate of the State Controller the State will require $5,559,190, or about $2,850,000 per annum.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

This is a useful board and should be continued with such increased needed powers as the new constitution may confer upon it.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

The Governor gives credit to all the State officers each by name for having faithfully performed their respective duties.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

It is my conviction that no part of the taxes collected from the property of the State is paid with more cheerfulness than that which goes to the support of our common schools. The body of taxpayers have no cause to complain of the large amount of taxes they are required to pay for school purposes, for they get back value received in the education of their own children.

The taxpayers have a right to demand that the moneys expended in the support of schools shall be so expended as to yield the largest and most valuable results. Hence a fair criticism of the present modes of teaching in the public schools, of the studies taught and of the results obtained, is not only admissable but desirable.

I have reason to believe that the present head of the public school system in the State is doing much through the medium of Teachers' Institutes and otherwise, to improve the methods of teaching and raise the character of the schools.

I concur entirely with the views expressed in the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in favor of the preservation of the High Schools as a part of our school system.

STATE MILITIA.

More attention ought to be given to the subject of placing the organized militia of the State on a proper basis. The events which have transpired in this and other States, within the last six months, have demonstrated that some well organized and thoroughly drilled military force is absolutely necessary to aid in suppressing riots, enforcing the laws, and maintaining the public peace.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The law should require the business of insurance—especially the business of life insurance—to be conducted on such safe principles as would make it impossible for an honestly conducted company to fail. It should provide, also, severe penalties for the officers of such companies as fail through dishonest management.

THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

At the Stockton Asylum the average daily cost for each patient in the past year was 41 cents. The physician and directors are credited with much devotion to its interests. There were at Stockton, July, 1877, 1,195 patients; at Napa, 395; being a total of 1,590 insane persons in both institutions. The Napa Asylum will cost $1,400,000 or nearly $2,500 for the accommodation of each patient. The total cost of the Stockton Asylum, which accommodates 1,293 patients, was but $600,050, or less than half the sum already expended at Napa, which accomodates but 600. And Stockton was built when wages and material were higher!

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

Some system should be devised by which the present gross inequality of sentences for crimes of the same grade, and committed under circumstances so similar as to make them to all intents and purposes identical in character, may be remedied. * * * The pardoning power ought not merely to be taken from the Executive, but ought to be wholly eliminated from our system of criminal justice. * * * The practical questions that will press themselves upon the Legislature will be: First, shall any appropriation be made for providing any additional accommodations for prisoners; and, second, if this question is answered in the affirmative, shall the additional accommodations be provided at San Quentin, or Folsom?

Nor will it be practicable to make improvements to a much greater extent within the prison walls. And it is probably not desirable, for hygienic and disciplinary reasons, that arrangements should be made for maintaining, permanently, more prisoners within the present prison enclosure than there are now.

If the Legislature shall determine that the prison accommodations shall be enlarged, it will then devolve on it to determine also whether the new accommodations shall be made at San Quentin or at Folsom. And on the question of the policy of selecting Folsom, I concur in the following expression of opinion, taken from the report of the Resident Director of the State Prison:

"If sale could be found for the stone, of which there is the greatest abundance (at Folsom), it might, and in my judgment would, be good policy to work, say two hundred men at that place, as long as such sales could be continued, using the cheapest possible structures for officers and convicts in the meantime. This plan, however, I would adopt after contract made for the product of the labor."

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the alleged lack of the practical in the instruction given at the University, particularly in the department of agriculture. I will not attempt to decide how far this dissatisfaction is well founded. * * * All things considered, the progress made toward the establishment of a University ought, in my opinion, to be satisfactory to the people of the State. I should regard any serious attempt to reorganize it on a different basis, or to change radically its character, as a very grave mistake.

YOSEMITE AND THE BIG TREES.

The State may not ignore or disregard any obligation she assumed when she accepted the grant from Congress; all the conditions of the grant must be fairly and honestly complied with. * * * The terms of the grant bind the State to expend "all incomes for leases of privileges in the preservation and improvement of the property, or the roads leading thereto." In accepting the grant the State did not stipulate to do more than this. The commissioners ask for $28,500 but I cannot advise that the appropriation be made. $10,000 of this sum is wanted for a landscape engineer and $7,500 to purchase trails owned by private parties. The appropriation of $5,000 for bridges and $2,000 for the guardians salary should be made.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners have devoted themselves with great assiduity to the study of the railroad problem, and have embodied the results of their investigations in an elaborate report, or rather in two reports, for Commissioner Smith, not agreeing fully with the views of his Co-Commissioners, has written a separate report. The Central Pacific refused to file with the Commission its schedule of fares and freights, and both it and the Southern and other railroads refuse to answer certain questions put to them by the Commissioners, hence proceedings in law were commenced against them, which are still pending.

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

The report of the Superintendent of State Printing shows that while the State printing done from the first of December, 1873, to the first of December, 1875, cost $168,961.71, that done in the two years since in the State Office has cost $92,210, being a saving of about 45 per cent.

THE FISH COMMISSION

Has done good service and should be maintained, and he advises that a standing committee of each House be raised on fish and fisheries.

WEST SIDE IRRIGATION.

The people of the West Side Irrigation District await further legislation, which he hopes will be cordially and promptly granted to them.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Should be amended, as now it can be and has been used for the commission of frauds upon the ballot box.

THERE SHOULD BE LEGISLATION

Providing for the better protection of depositors in savings banks; for the better protection of the stockholders in mines from the mismanagement and rascality of the Directors; the purchase and sale of mining stocks should be made a source of revenue to the State.

The bulk of the transactions in mining stocks are wholly for purposes of speculation, and are totally disconnected with the mining industry of the country. Without assuming to deny that these transactions have been productive of some good to the community, it is safe to assert on the other hand that no other occupation, not even gambling, has been productive of such terrible and widespread evils.

There should be some better rule adopted for making appropriations for charitable objects.

The $4,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for the improvement of the Capitol grounds have been carefully expended, and a small addition appropriated will be required for improvements now being made, and for others which it is hoped the Legislature will authorize to be made.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A Constitutional Convention has been called. It will be for the Legislature to fix the time and place of meeting and the pay of delegates.

Whatever may be said in favor of other places than Sacramento for holding the Convention, the Legislature ought not to regard the question of the place of holding the Convention as an open one. The fact that Sacramento is the Capital of the State ought to be a conclusive reason with the Legislature for making it the place for holding the Convention. It is unnecessary to enumerate the advantages it has for such a purpose over any other place, growing out of the paramount fact that it is the Capital of the State.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The plain duty of the United States Government is to secure the abrogation of the treaty provision which permits unrestricted Chinese immigration to this country. If the Government of China will not consent to such a modification of the treaty, then Congress should forthwith pass such laws, in disregard of the treaty, as will remedy the evil, and the California Legislature should memorialize Congress to this end. But while the Chinese are here they must be protected in their rights under the treaty.

OTHER THINGS

The State Board of Health, the State Land Commission, and the State Library, are referred to fosteringly.

CONCLUSION

You form a separate and distinct branch of the Government, and in the discharge of your proper functions are independent of other departments, and are responsible for your official acts, only to your own conscience and public opinion. But it will not be amiss, I trust, for me to suggest that as we are about to have a Constitutional Convention, it will be wise to enact only such laws at this session as the public exigencies imperatively demand.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The pith of this document is found in the Sacramento *Bee* of the 4th in the following copious summary:

In the opening he dwells largely on his plan of pacification and defends it candly and with ability. He has no doubt that time will fully vindicate his course in this case. The

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Of the colored people must be maintained and to this end he will exert all his power. He insists upon the resumption of

SPECIE PAYMENTS

And is opposed to any legislation that will retard that result. He debates long on the silver question but finally concludes that portion of the message in these words: I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed on the measure a firm provision excepting the public debt, heretofore issued and outstanding, from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country. Concerning

CIVIL SERVICE

He says the Constitution imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who, by law are appointed, not elected, and in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to or to reject the nominations made; whilst the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation, and he is inclined to enforce, as far as he can, this portion of the fundamental law. Our relations with

FOREIGN POWERS

Are amicable. Concerning

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

he is of the opinion that the best interests of both countries require the maintainance of peace upon the border, and the development of commerce between the two republics. And he adds: While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon the border disorders which are naturally unfavorable to a complete amity. I am firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to provide a good understanding between the two nations.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS

Have sent an envoy to invite the government of the United States to advise and protect their independence, to establish commerce with her people and to assist them in their steps toward a responsible and regular Government. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention.

Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Guatemala, are mentioned, but there is not a remark of moment made applicable to any of them.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

$629,000,000 bear 6 per cent. interest and $708,000,000 5 per cent. The receipts of the government during the fiscal year ending June, 1877, were, $269,000,596 62; the total expenditures for the same time were $238,660,008 93—leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,587 69. The estimated revenues for the current fiscal year are $265,500,000 and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $235,140,643 72.

He mentions the services of the army in maintaining our rights upon the Mexican border, in pursuing Indians, in suppressing riots, but says never a word about its increase.

WE ARE NOW AT PEACE

With all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavor. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settling in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for the claims upon our sense of justice.

I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefits of the Homestead Act and privileges of citizenship. I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement.

TIMBER AND DESERT LANDS.

I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in law, and that considering the necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase lumber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without avoidable delay.

I would also call the attention of Congress to a statement by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands not irrigated west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under the existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business for cattle-raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Capital of the United States belongs to the Nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able, and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large portion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the Government and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, who temporarily reside in the Capitol of the Nation, is evident injustice.

EDUCATIONAL.

The wisdom of Legislation on the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare, and to our preeminence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. It is vain to hope for the success of a free Government without the means of ensuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measure which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in those States, and in all States.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION

Is mentioned with favor and an appropriation recommended.

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

IN THE STATE.

SHERMAN AND HYDE SQUARE

AND UPRIGHT PIANOS!

Weber Pianos!

STEDMAN and GERMAN

UPRIGHT PIANOS!

ESTEY AND STANDARD ORGANS!

BRASS INSTRUMENTS!

SHEET MUSIC!

—AND—

EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SOLD ON EASY TERMS!

Address,

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

no15wly SAN FRANCISCO.

Yerby & Prior's

CARRIAGE DEPOT,

WASHINGTON BLOCK

WOODLAND.

We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes, is respectfully invited. We can supply

Family Carriages, Phætons and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is

Better Workmanship and Materials

Used in the construction of these Carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and

THEY ARE GUARANTEED

To do Good Service and Give Satisfaction to the purchaser.

Orders for Any Style of Carriage will be promptly filled.

Also, a Fine Lot of Eastern Harness

Of Any Style, to Suit the Tastes of Customers.

no15w3m YERBY & PRIOR.

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and patented in December, 1875. It is well known in this county as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.

no15w D. H. HOWE, Proprietor

STEINWAY'S

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS!

Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz., TWO MEDALS and DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for

"The Highest Degree of Excellence in All their Styles of Pianos!"

No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal.

First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.

A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,

SACRAMENTO,

I St., bet. 6th and 7th, opposite Court House,

no22wly

FALL GOODS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Our principles are still the same as ever. We are opposed to humbugs and every excitement which misleads the people. We are still doing a

A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

And sell you

Good Goods at Low Prices

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING!

Are Comparatively Lower This Year Than Usual.

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH

And every article bought at our establishment we guarantee

Will Give Full Satisfaction!

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for the Standard White Shirts,

Overalls, Jumpers, etc.; also of MADAME DEMOREST'S most reliable PATTERNS, of which we have just received **An Entire New Supply for the Fall and Winter Season.**

oc25-w3m A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

SUMMER TRADE

1877.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building & Shelf Hardware

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

☞ My Madison Store has been supplied with a large stock of *New* Goods which must be sold out soon.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. my24-3m

SELLING OFF

TO CLOSE BUSINESS

AT COST.

☞ COME AND SEE IF WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

We propose to sell our **ENTIRE STOCK** of

General Merchandise!

.....CONSISTING OF.....

DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY

.....AND.....

Everything Kept in a First-Class Store.

AT COST, FOR CASH, GOLD COIN,

As we are determined to close out.

Remember that our Goods are

ALL FRESH AND NEW!

Not Shelf-worn or Moth-eaten.

N.B.—All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle immediately.

READ & SIMPSON.

Woodland, October 11th, 1877. oc25

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

no15w DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—AT THE—

New Harness and Saddle Manufactory!

Also in Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Robes, Sweat Pads, Etc.,

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

AND REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

Opp. Central Livery Stables,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND, CAL.

no29w3m D. TOBIAS, Prop'r.

THOMAS & BIDWELL,

Retail Grocers!

AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Farm Produce!

NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

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Business College,

AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE!

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THE PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL OF CALIFORNIA.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Student Buys, Sells, Ships, Consigns, Insures; Draws Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange; Transacts Business by Telegraph; Gives Deeds and Leases, and Goes Through the Entire Routine of Mercantile Affairs.

THE "COLLEGE JOURNAL,"

Containing Engravings of the different departments, Rules, Rates of Tuition, and description of the Course of Studies, will be sent postpaid to any address.

E. C. ATKINSON, President.

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H. B. WOOD,

—DEALER IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY,

Hardware, Woodenware, Paints & Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. Je21-tf

FIRST IN THE FIELD!

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

—AT—

Madison!

I have changed my location from COTTONWOOD TO MADISON, and take this means of informing the public that I have on hand a full stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

Almost Everything Else

THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

I BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES

AND SMALL PROFITS!

Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

COME AND SEE ME.

A. HAINES.

MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877. jy16-3m

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists. STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

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J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

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UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. jel-dw

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. **Free to any** Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave. **CHICAGO ILL**

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EAGLE MILLS,

Knights Landing.

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Ground Feed,

ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

GRIST WORK,

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed,

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. jy18-3m

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., PP. WASHINGTON HALL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

jy11-3m

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMEYER, *Woodland*

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMEYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

jy19-w

D. H. QUINN,

THE HATTER,

N.E. COR. FOURTH & I STREETS,

SACRAMENTO.

LATEST STYLES

—OF—

Gents' Youths' and Children's

HATS!

MADE TO ORDER.

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REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street, SACRAMENTO.

my10-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL.

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the traveling and resident public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed,

Free 'bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

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NOTICE!

2,000 Acres of First-Class Farming Land for Sale!

One mile from Dunnigan's Station, on the California Pacific Railroad and five miles from the Sacramento River. Terms of sale easy.

Address W. J. CLARKE,

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PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDERCRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

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